The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Ravages of Disease in the Armies in Cuba.

Reported Suspension of Operations on Both Sides.

END OF THE REIGN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Death of the Prussian Minister to France.

Result of the Yacht Races in the English Channel.

CUBA.

Extraordinary Mortality in the Contending Armies—Suspension of all Important Operations—The New Captain-General.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25—Evening.

Reports of extraordinary mortality by the cholera and dysentery in the ranks of the contending armies in the field are fully confirmed. Nothing is known about recent military movements, but it is supposed that all important operations have been suspended on both sides.

General CABALLERO DE RODAS is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

Late Engagements—Cuban Victories—Disease and Discontent in the Spanish Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

Important intelligence has been received from the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists by their friends in this city. Since the battle of Puerto del Padre, there have been but two unimportant engagements, in both of which the Spanish forces were defeated, with the loss of over fifty in killed and wounded. In one of them the Cubans captured a provision train. The Cuban army is reported in good condition, while that of their opponents is suffering greatly from cholera and congestive fevers. Disease and discontent are proving more destructive to the Spaniards than could have been accomplished by most successful operations in the field. The commanders find it difficult to maintain any organization. The feud between the regulars and volunteers is growing more intense every day, and all hopes of a settlement seem to be at an end. The volunteers have complete control of the commanders, and indescribable outrages are being perpetrated at their instigation.

General Buceta Hobbed by the Volunteers—His Flight—Skirmishes and the Results.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 23, } Via KEY WEST, Friday, June 25.

General BUCETA has arrived in Havana. He was hooted at Santiago, and on his arrival at Cienfuegos was only saved from the violence of the volunteers by the intercession of the Governor. He is now concealed in this city, and will be compelled to escape by stealth.

The mobilized volunteers garrisoning Matanzas recently put to death a boy, named ROBINSON, 19 years of age, the son of a British resident. He was charged with carrying correspondence for the insurgents.

Heavy skirmishes have taken place in the Cinco-Villas district. It is reported that 150 Cubans and 100 Spaniards have been killed in these conflicts.

It is known that large sums of money are forwarded to the United States for the purchase of war material, and to aid the Cuban Juntas in fitting out expeditions.

Cholera in and about Matamoras—Landing of Filibusters—Troubles of the "Grapeshot."

HAVANA, Thursday, June 24.

General BUCETA, falsely reported killed by his troops, has gone to New-Orleans.

The cholera has broken out in Guantanamo and vicinity. There were several cases in Santiago, and the disease was reported to be raging with great severity in the interior.

About the last of May the schooner *Grapeshot* landed forty men and a portion of her cargo on the Cuban coast. While the boats were landing the men, some of the passengers on board attempted to run the vessel ashore, and a fight took place with the crew and officers, in which the Captain of the *Grapeshot* received a bullet in the leg. The *Grapeshot* finally got rid of the whole party, and, without landing all of her cargo of stores, proceeded to Turk's Island, where she received a clearance, and arrived on the 6th inst. at Falmouth, Jamaica. There 155 packages of arms and ammunition remaining on board were seized by the Customs officers, and the Captain abandoned the vessel. The seizure was subsequently declared illegal, and the Captain had sued the Collector of the port and others for damages.

Several filibusters of the party which landed at Battiguari were executed at Santiago.

Morro Castle and Fortress Cabanas Given up by the Volunteers—Their Reason for the Act.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

The volunteer forces have, of their own free will, given up the duty of garrisoning the Morro Castle and Fortress Cabanas, and will be relieved to-morrow by a naval force. They have taken this action to convince the Home Government that they had no idea of disobeying its orders, or of opposing the new Captain-General, DE RODAS.

GERMANY.

Death of the Prussian Minister to France.

BERLIN, Friday, June 25.

Count VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, died in this city yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Races.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Channel match, from Dover Pier to Cherbourg, resulted in the victory of the schooner *Guinevere*, owned by C. TRELLUSON, Esq., Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, beating the *Condor*, *Cambria*, *Alarm* and *Egeria*. The course run was about 180 miles, light airs prevailing throughout the run. The yachts started from Dover at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and arrived in the following order at Cherbourg this morning:

Schooner *Guinevere*, 300 tons, of Portsmouth, built in 1866, 3 o'clock and 20 minutes.
Cutter *Condor*, 193 tons, of Greenock, built in 1866, owned by W. EWING, 4 o'clock and 15 minutes.
Schooner *Cambria*, 160 tons, of Cowes, built in 1848, owned by J. ASHBURY, 4 o'clock and 30 minutes.
Schooner *Alarm*, 392 tons, of Southampton, built in 1863, owned by G. DUPPA, 5 o'clock and 31 minutes.
Schooner *Egeria*, 161 tons, of Beaumaris, rebuilt in 1866, owned by Y. MULHOLLAND, last, and 2d 25m 15s.

The other yachts in the Channel match from the Nore to Dover that beat the *Cambria*, did not start in this match, namely: The cutter *Mona*, of Greenock, seventy-eight tons, built in 1866, and owned by E. BOUCHER; and the cutter *Christabel*, fifty-one tons, of London, built in 1864, and owned by A. C. KENNARD.

All these yachts belong to various yacht clubs. The *Guinevere*, *Alarm* and *Egeria* belong to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The greatest interest has been felt in these Channel matches by yachtmen and the public generally, as being more likely to foreshadow the chances of success of the *Cambria* and other yachts in the contemplated contest with the *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Meteor* and other American yachts that may arrive in English waters this Summer, then could be indicated by the results of the late regattas on the River Thames, in all of which the *Cambria* was beaten.

The Irish Church Question—Concurrent Endowment Favored by Lord Russell.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.

Lord RUSSELL favors the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church bill comes before the House of Peers again.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron REDESDALE gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, to allow Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.

FRANCE.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino—Marshal Bazaine's Address to Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

At the Camp of Chalons, yesterday, Marshal BAZAINE, in presenting to the Emperor the soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said: "Your soldiers recall the day you led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

Another Report of the Emperor's Speech to the Military.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

The *Journal Officiel*, in its report of the Emperor's speech at Chalons, gives the following version of the concluding words: "Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people."

The American, Swedish and Portuguese Ministers have returned to the city.

The New Cable—Continued Good News.

BREST, France, Friday, June 25—10 P. M.

The *Great Eastern* is now 377 miles out, and has paid out 400 miles of cable. The signals are still perfect.

BREST, Friday, June 25—Noon.

The signals constantly received from the steamer *Great Eastern* through the cable are excellent. They have not been interrupted since the sailing of the fleet. The work progresses with every prospect of success.

ROUMANIA.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of the Ministry.

BUCHAREST, Friday, June 25.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the Council of Ministers. The assassin is in custody.

PARAGUAY.

More News from Minister McMahon.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. Mr. MCMAHON, the American Minister to Paraguay, in a letter to the American Legation in this city, under date of May 2, states that his relations with President LOPEZ are friendly. The war news was unimportant.

VENEZUELA.

Closing the Port of Maracaibo—Supposed Local Revolution.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

An arrival from Carracas, June 8, brings the report that the port of Maracaibo has been closed to commerce, on account, it is supposed, of a local revolution.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Bombardment of Aux Cayes—Salnave Defeated—Rumors of the Cession of Samana to the United States Revived—General War News.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

Advices from Port-au-Prince report that on the 12th inst. President SALNAVE, after bombarding Aux Cayes forty-eight hours, landed 800 men, and assaulted the fortifications. He carried the forts, but the insurgents rallied, recaptured their works, and killed or captured over half of SALNAVE's force.

The rebel General NISSAGE SAGET is dangerously ill.

The steamer *Telegrafo*, commanded by the Dominican rebel General LUPERON, had left St. Marica for St. Domingo. The steamer *Tybee* arrived at St. Thomas on the 15th, and sailed the next day for St. Domingo. FABENS, the agent of General BAEZ, was a passenger on his return from Washington. Rumors are again revived of the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

News has been received from the capital of St Domingo to the 12th. It is reported that General LUPERON had arrived before Puerto Plata on board the *Telegrafo*, and demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of the place. President BAEZ was making vigorous efforts to suppress outbreaks.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Transfer of the Northwest Territory—Arrest of Frenchmen for Selling the New Testament—Annexation Movements.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, June 25.

It is rumored in well-informed circles that the Queen's proclamation authorizing the transfer of the Northwest Territory will be issued in a month or six weeks.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 25.

An arrest of a singular character has taken place at St. Henry, nine miles from Quebec. Two gentlemen, recently from France, were arrested at the instance of the parish priest, charged with selling a copy of the New Testament. The one found guilty of selling copies of the Gospel was condemned to pay $6 and costs. It is stated that one of the men was arrested without a warrant. Influential gentlemen are determined to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings.

The *New Idea*, an annexation paper, printed half in French and half in English, in Vermont, is being extensively circulated here.

Vice-President Colfax in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 25.

Vice-President COLFAX this morning visited the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company and the American Screw Company. He was accompanied by Governor PADELFORD, Major CLARKE, Senator ANTHONY and others. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX took the special train to East Greenwich and dined at the mansion of Colonel WM. GODARD, on the Patowomut, returning this evening to the residence of Senator ANTHONY, in town.

At East Greenwich the Vice-President responded to the call of a large assembly by making a pleasant little speech.

To-morrow Mr. COLFAX will go to Newport, remaining over Sunday, returning here Monday, where he will have a reception, and proceed to Westerly, to visit Congressman DIXON.

Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 25.

A fire occurred this afternoon at the corner of Sixth and Columbia streets, which destroyed McDANIEL'S glue factory, and CARNAVAN'S wool-pulling establishment and some ten or fifteen frame and brick buildings, taverns, &c. The destruction of property was great. The block bounded by Oxford-street and Columbia-avenue, and Fifth and Sixth streets, was composed almost entirely of manufacturing establishments and places of business, and was about three-fourths destroyed. Among the losers are JOSEPH CONOVER, dealer in skins, WM. M. MCDANIELS, manufacturer of curled hair; D. B. SLIFER, furniture-maker; C. HALL, furniture-maker; JOHN FRY, scroll sawyer; HERMANN STAENDEL & CO., and SCHUETZ & CO., leather manufacturers; C. B. WILLIAMS, tanner; the Philadelphia and Boston Salt Fish Company, and others. Several dwellings were partially burned. The total loss will not be less than $400,000.

A fire occurred this morning in TOUDY & CO.'S lithographic establishment, in the fourth story of the iron building on Chestnut-street, above Fifth, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM M. SWAIN, late proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. The fire was confined to the fourth story, owing to the fire-proof character of the building; but the other occupants suffered damage from water. The whole loss is estimated at $10,000. Among the sufferers were WIEGAND' Newspaper and Periodical Agency; HENRY COHEN & CO., stationery, and JOHN THORNLEY, India-rubber store.

THE TURF.

Racing at Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, June 25.

About three thousand persons witnessed the race to-day for the purse of $1,000 offered by the River Park Association, open for all horses. The race, which was a very exciting one, was won by L. L. DORSEY'S *Rolla Golddust*, *Jim Smith* winning the first and second heats in 2:31½ and 2:31, *Rolla Golddust* winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:32, 2:31¼ and 2:31.

Narragansett Park Races at Providence—Third day.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 25.

The third day's racing at Narragansett Park to-day was closely contested and productive of great excitement. The attendance was very large and the weather fine. *Young* and *Mac* won the double-team purse of $2,000, in the fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating *Jessie Wales* and *Darkness* second, and *General McClellan* and *Garibaldi*, and distancing *India Rubber Boy* and *Rose*. Time—2:33½, 2:34¼, 2:32¼, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:33½.

The second race, purse $1,500, for all horses that never trotted better than 2:30, was won by *Dresden* in the first, third and fourth heats, beating *Starlight* second, *Marion* third, and distancing *Stanley*. Time—2:27½, 2:27¼, 2:32¼, 2:34¼.

To-morrow the big race in which are entered all the fastest horses here, will occur, winding up the June meeting.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 25.

At the Buckeye Races to-day for the Club Stakes, $200, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for horses that never beat 2:35, the following was the result:

Johnson's Volunteer	2	2	2	2	1
Beeche's Frank	3	4	3	1	2
Gilbert's Whitehall	1	1	1	3	4 dr.
Miller's Tumbleton	4	3	4	4	dis
Leder's Lew	5	5	5	4	dr.

Time—2:31, 2:34¼, 2:34½, 2:34, 2:40½.

The following was the result for the Club Stakes of $200; mile heats, three in five, in harnesses, for pacers:

Reeder's Dan Voorhies	2	1	1
Leder's Hoosier Son	1	2	2
Leggette's Bill Larkin	3	3	3
Cavanaugh's Joe Holt	4	4	dr.
Forbes' Topsy	5	dis.	

BASE BALL.

The Cincinnati vs. National Club at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The base-ball match between the Cincinnati Club, of Cincinnati, and the National Club, of this city, this afternoon, resulted in favor of the former by a score of twenty-four to eight. The following is the full score by innings:

Cincinnatis	3	4	4	2	0	3	8	1	4—24
Nationals	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	2—8

About five thousand persons were present. Mr. DRINKARD, of the Union Club, satisfactorily acted as umpire.

Amherst vs. Williams College Nine.

AMHERST, Mass. Friday, June 25.

The match game of base ball this afternoon, between Amherst College and Williams College nines, was won by the former by a score of 28 to 21. The Williams play the Harvards in in Springfield to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Visiting Ways and Means Committee—Naval Matters—Mexican Advices—The Volcano in Colima.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 24.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means arrived here last night, and are today visiting the harbor fortifications and other places of interest.

Rear-Admiral TURNER, of the United States Navy, and M. BERVILLE, Consul-General of France for the Pacific Coast, arrived from Panama yesterday. The French gunboat *La Piquet* sailed to-day on a cruise.

The grain elevator at Vallejo, the first in use on the Pacific Coast, was put in successful operation yesterday.

Mexican advices state that the Governor of Sonora turned out the Federal Custom-house officers at Guaymas, in order to admit a foreign cargo, valued at $70,000, which would have been otherwise subject to heavy duties.

General CANTO is to be tried before a military Court, because the civil Judges of Durango are fearful for their personal safety.

The eruption of the volcano in Colima occurred on the 12th of June. It is the first outbreak since the year 1800.

Sentence of Negroes to be Hanged in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 25.

J. A. GALVIN and R. MOODY, the latter a colored man, were sentenced to-day by the Supreme Court of Brownsville to be hanged on the 28th of August for the murder of Captain PERRY and Officer FENTON, of the Police Court, about a year ago.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—FRANCIS J. MCDONOUGH was arrested and committed to-day, charged with illegally registering his name to vote at the last election here. Officers VAN SCHAICK and KELLY to-day went to the residence of ALEXANDER WEST, on the Delaware turnpike, to arrest him on a charge of misdemeanor, when WEST made a savage assault on the officers with a pointed piece of steel, about two feet in length. After a desperate fight, WEST was overpowered and taken to jail. The officers escaped with slight injuries.

BOSTON, June 25.—The individual subscribers to GILMORE'S benefit at the Coliseum next Tuesday already amount to over $7,000, and the sale of tickets indicates an immense audience. The Executive Committee intend the musical attractions shall be fully equal to the best performances given during the late jubilee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Workmen are engaged on the pavement fronting Independence Hall preparing a foundation for a monument to WASHINGTON, which will be erected on the 4th of July. The base will be surmounted by a handsome statue of WASHINGTON, presented to the city by the children attached to the public schools, who alone contributed to the expense of the monument.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A railroad meeting held at Kirksville, Mo., yesterday adopted the most practicable route for the inner one, from Quincy, Ill., through Keokuk and Kirksville, Mo., thence to a point on the Missouri River, opposite Brownville, Nebraska. A board of directors was chosen, and C. A. SAVAGE, of Quincy, elected President.

TROY, N. Y., June 25.—The grocery store of RENOM & BROTHERS, at Whitehall, was robbed last night. The robbers also set fire to the store, and the buildings and contents were damaged to the amount of $1,000.

DETROIT, June 25.—The Vanderbilt party left this morning at 8:05, on a special train, for Suspension Bridge, over the Great Western Railway.

WASHINGTON.

The Change in the Navy Department—The Capital Surprised by the President—Who is Mr. Robeson?—The Virginia Canvass—Ryan, the Cuban Leader—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The torpidity of the Washington situation was largely dispelled this morning by the unexpected announcement of a change in the Cabinet. "Who?" "Which?" "Where?" were the involuntary inquiries on all sides. "A new Secretary of the Navy," was the response. "Who is he?" "A Mr. ROBESON or ROBERSON, or some such name," said a naval officer who was asked the question. It required some further effort, even then, to fix the gentleman and find out all the facts, whereupon it appeared that Secretary BORIE had resigned, and General GEORGE M. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, had been appointed in his place. It has been known in official quarters here for some months, that Mr. BORIE did not contemplate a long connection with the Administration; that he found the duties more onerous than his habits of life or his health would permit, and his resignation is, therefore, not unexpected to those who have been aware of these facts. But to the outside public, who did not know when it was to occur, and who were not allowed the privilege of discussing the matter in advance, it was quite a refreshing event, and created a considerable ripple on the surface of affairs, though it was all so quietly done that intelligence of the fact scarcely got outside of the departments before the issue of the evening papers. Mr. BORIE'S resignation was tendered a couple of weeks since, and a few days ago General ROBESON was notified of his selection. He responded last night by his presence, was duly sworn into office by Judge CARTTER this morning, and subsequently introduced to the officers of the Department and presented at Cabinet meeting by his predecessor, Mr. BORIE. He was accompanied to this city by Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, who is much gratified by this selection. General ROBESON is a native and resident of New-Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and has filled the position of Attorney-General with much ability. During the war he was Adjutant-General of the State, and is gratefully remembered for his able services in organizing the New-Jersey troops for the field. Personally he is of fine presence, robust figure and florid complexion. He is about 40 years of age and a bachelor, being the only unmarried man in the Cabinet. The celerity and secrecy with which the change was effected are characteristic of President GRANT'S style of Cabinet making. Here is a change without even the usual prelude of a rumor of a change, and the speculative and sensational correspondents have been deprived of a morsel that would have fed them for a week. It is another incident in the business-like character of this Administration for which it has already become marked. It proves that when a Cabinet change is to be made it will be done by the President, and without the usual accompaniments of rumor and speculation.

RYAN, THE CUBAN LEADER.

The Colonel W. A. C. RYAN who appears so prominently in the operations of the Cubans in New-York, is quite well known here. He came to this city just before inauguration as a member of a Soldiers and Sailors' Committee from Montana, to look after the distribution of the offices in that Territory. He was himself a candidate for United States Marshal, and nearly persuaded Attorney-General HOAR into appointing him. He served in the war in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and was severely wounded. He is a man of reckless tongue and action, well calculated for an adventurer. His personal bravery is unquestioned, but he is wholly lacking in discretion of utterance or action. To be mixed up in an affair like this of the Cubans just suits him, and he will make more out of them than they will make out of him. He was known here among his comrades by the familiar appellation of "Whack Ryan."

THE CANVASS IN VIRGINIA.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, the Chairman of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee, is in the city, for the purpose of obtaining additional speakers for the canvass in that State. General VAN WYCK and District-Attorney CARRINGTON will respond to his call and go at once. The election is now only ten days hence, and the contest has become very warm. Both sides are confident, the Conservatives having taken great hope because of the large increase of the registration of the white vote.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Commission appointed under the Mexican Claims Treaty, ratified by the Senate last Winter, is expected to meet in this city early in August. Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, was appointed Commissioner on our part, it will be remembered, and J. HUDLEY ASHTON, Esq., late Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed Attorney for this Government. A like Commissioner and Attorney will appear for the Mexican Government.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

The President has directed the selection of COGSWELL'S full-length portrait of President LINCOLN, authorized by the Miscellaneous Appropriation act of March last, to be placed in the Executive Mansion. The competitors for the appropriation of $3,000 were COGSWELL and HEALY, both Chicago artists. HEALY presented a very good picture of Mr. LINCOLN, in a favorite sitting position, which struck many as very natural and lifelike; but COGSWELL'S portrait, besides being full length, was so much the superior in the facial lines and in the expression most always worn by the late President, that it easily carried off the prize. If General MICHLER will permit a suggestion, it ought to be placed in the reception vestibule over the mantel opposite the full-length portrait of Mr. FILLMORE.

MINISTER DIX'S EXPENSES.

The figures pertaining to the contingent expenses of Minister DIX, which were given in these dispatches a few days since, were obtained from the Fifth Auditor, which officer settles the accounts; and the only error was, that instead of "contingent" expenses, it should have read "contingent and telegraph" expenses.

PERSONAL.

Mayor BOWEN and the Washington City Councils have been invited to attend the Gettysburg celebration. Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, left here this evening on a three weeks' trip to the North and West. Another colored applicant has applied for membership to the medical society of this city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of General BUTTERFIELD as Assistant Treasurer of New-York was made at the solicitation of a number of merchants and other business men in that City, and not on direct application by himself. The President and Secretary of the Treasury had been for some time considering the representations made by various parties regarding this appointment, and concluded that General BUTTERFIELD would meet the requirements of the position, for which only a few applications were on file.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOPPE.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, a communication was received from Dr. SCHOPPE, recently convicted of murder in the first degree at Carlisle, Penn., in causing the death of Miss BRENNECKE, of Baltimore, by giving prussic acid. He gives the notes of the case for which he is convicted, and asks for an expression of opinion, probably to be used (if favorable) with an application for pardon. After a long discussion, in which it was urged that the communication contained too vague a description of the case, the Secretary was directed to simply acknowledge its receipt. Among other applications for admission to the Society were Dr. C. C. COX, late Commissioner of Pensions, and Dr. A. W. TUCKER. The latter is a colored physician.

TAXABLE RECEIPTS FROM LOTTERIES.

The following decision concerning taxable gross receipts from lottery business has been issued from the office of the Internal Revenue:

It is enacted in section 2, of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9, of the act of July 13, 1866, that every individual partnership, firm and association, being proprietors, managers or agents of lotteries, and all lottery-ticket dealers shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the gross receipts from said business. The term gross receipts, as here employed, includes the entire receipts from the lottery business, comprising those from the sale of tickets, fractional parts of tickets, tokens, certificates and devices representing or intended to represent lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof; and policies of numbers and receipts of the business from any and all other sources without deduction on account of prizes, "bits," tickets returned and exchanged, commissions, expenses or on any account whatever.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CADETS APPOINTED.

The following is an extended and corrected list of Presidential appointments to the Military Academy to fill vacancies in the list of 1869:

Bainbridge Reynolds, son of General J. J. Reynolds, United States Army; Chas. L. Totten, son of General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, United States Army; William Craig Johnston, of Kansas; Lawrence W. Smith, of New-York. For the class of 1870: Joseph F. S. Crane, son of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, United States Army, recently murdered in Mississippi; Bernard M. Byrne, son of late Surgeon Byrne, and grandson of the late General Abert, both of the United States Army; Lewis Morris, son of late Colonel Morris, killed in the late war, and grandson of Major Morris, United States Army, killed in the war with Mexico; Joseph H. Johnson, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Johnson, United States Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds and exposure during the late war; Robert P. Wainwright, son of the late Captain Wainwright, United States Navy, killed on the deck of the *Harriet Lane* in Galveston Bay during the late war; James M. Robinson, son of General James C. Robinson, United States Army, who lost a leg during the late war; John L. Clem, a drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland during the late war; H. B. Fohniger, son of Captain Fohniger, United States Navy; Erskine Scott Wood, son of Surgeon Wood, United States Navy; Nathaniel D. Pendleton, of West Virginia, transferred from the appointments for 1869; for the District of Columbia, Joseph S. Oyster, of Washington City.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The amount of Internal Revenue receipts today is $600,000.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, will leave Washington this afternoon on a trip to the North and West. He will be absent about three weeks.

NAVY.

The following naval officers have been detached:

Commander Wm. F. Spicer, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Clarke, from the receiving ship *Pennsylvania*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*; Lieutenant-Commander Dwight C. Kelly, from duty at New-Orleans; Ensign E. M. Henricks, from the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Surgeon John S. Kitchen, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and Assistant Surgeon C. Wheaton, from the receiving ship *Washington*, and ordered to the *Dacotah* on the 6th of July next; First Assistant Engineer J. R. Carpenter, from the Navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to the *Dacotah*; Master Edward Hooper, from the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and ordered to the command of the *Fortune*; Surgeon D. Kindleberger, from the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship *Pennsylvania*; Paymaster Thomas H. Stevens, D. G. McCartney, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders. Ordered—Lieutenants Commanders R. W. Gimber, Commander J. S. Mayo, Guunagal and William Little, Paymaster T. H. Hinman, and Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor to the *Dictator* on the 6th of July next; Surgeon J. S. Knight to the receiving ship *Ohio*; First Assistant Engineer J. L. Van Gilm to the Navy-yard at Norfolk; First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer to the Navy-yard at Boston; Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Hales to the *Dictator*.

Hon. George M. Robeson, the New Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, appointed by the President Secretary of the Navy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. E. BORIE, is a son of Judge WILLIAM P. ROBESON, of Warren County, N. J., who was a leading Whig, long and prominently connected with the politics of the State. Mr. ROBESON entered Princeton College in 1844, and, upon graduating in 1847, entered the law office of Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, at Newark. Upon concluding his legal studies in 1850, he was associated for a time in the practice of his profession with Hon. A. C. M. RESSINGTON. Subsequently removing to Camden, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for that county in 1860. Upon the election of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN as Senator in 1867, Mr. ROBESON was appointed by Governor WARD Attorney-General, which position he resigns for new duties. He is about 41 years of age, and justly holds high rank in his profession. To his fine legal qualifications he unites a general knowledge and practical ability, which give promise of efficiency and usefulness in his new position. Mr. ROBESON is a strong and decided Republican, and has been earnest and active in the support of his principles and candidates. On all questions of national policy he is in entire accord with the party which supported the election of General GRANT.

It is a curious coincidence that the only position ever held in the Cabinet by a citizen of New-Jersey has been that of Secretary of the Navy. In 1823, SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President MONROE, and he continued in that position during the entire administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; in 1824, MAHLON DICKERSON was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President JACKSON, and he continued in the Cabinet of Mr. VAN BUREN for more than a year. Both were distinguished men, and added to their national reputation by their administration of the Navy Department.

Probable Murder in Houston-Street.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening two disrespectable men named JOHN HASTINGS and DANIEL COFFEE became engaged in a fierce quarrel in the basement saloon kept by FRANK BUNKER, at No. 65 West Houston-street, corner of Wooster-street. Harsh words and blows occurred between the two men, who were finally ejected from the saloon by the proprietor. HASTINGS subsequently returned with a large knife in his possession, with which he stabbed BUNKER in the right side of the abdomen, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, from which the intestines protruded. While BUNKER was endeavoring to avert the assault, he had two fingers of his left hand cut completely off, and they fell on the floor. The injured man was removed to a room in the upper part of the building, where he was attended by Drs. MORTON, DOWNS and FISHELL, who carefully dressed his wounds. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen that inflammation of the peritoneum would ensue in the course of a few hours, followed by peritonitis, with probably fatal result. A Coroner was sent for to take the ante-mortem deposition of the sufferer. Officers GRADY and HARNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, visited the saloon, but were unable to find the assailant, who made his escape immediately after the murderous act. The knife was also missing. HASTINGS is described as a person of about 35 years of age, five feet three inches in height, and of dark complexion.

Wreck of the Steamer Cricket at St. Augustine Bar.

From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, June 19.

The steamer *Cricket*, Capt. A. E. LOSLIER, from Key West, with part she left on the 16th inst. for New-York, got short of fuel at the southward of Cape Canaveral, and arrived at St. Augustine bar at 4 P. M. on the night of the 18th inst., with the last stick of wood in the furnace. They were obliged to burn bacon for fuel. The wind was blowing N. N. E.—no pilot in sight. They steered first for the outer channel buoy, and then made direct for the inner one, and brought up on the bar. Her keel broke and the sea made a clear breach over her; making her a total wreck. The Captain and crew abandoned her at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrived in the city. By great exertions they succeeded in saving some of their private effects, in a damaged condition. The steamer was owned by the Captain and valued at $15,000; no insurance.

We are informed that our pilots have repeatedly reported to the Collector of this port that the channel had changed, and that the buoy should be removed, as it would mislead any inward-bound vessels. The wreck lies between the outer and inner channel buoys, where the channel formerly was.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The Bremen steamship *Union*, which left Bremen June 12 and Southampton June 16, reached this port last evening, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

On June 14, a very full and brilliant House, the Lords commenced their debate on the second reading of the Irish Church bill. Many of their Lordships were laden with bulky petitions against the measure, Lord DERBY laying eight hundred and fifty of these documents upon the table. Earl GRANVILLE then rose to move the second reading of the bill. His Lordship sketched the immediate history of the measure, and then went on to give a general view of its provisions, answering at the same time by anticipation some of the objections that might possibly be urged against them. It was not to be feared that because the Irish Church was going to be disestablished the turn of the English Church would come next. At the same time, while the clergy deplored the estrangement between themselves and the people, they should not forget that their bitter opposition to the present measure, founded as it was on the wishes of the nation, threatened to increase that estrangement. His Lordship concluded, after urging several other arguments in favor of the second reading. Lord HARROWBY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He was followed by Lord CLARENDON, who supported the second reading. The Duke of RUTLAND opposed it, and the subsequent speakers were Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Lord ROMILLY, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord CARNARVON, and the Bishop of Derry.

The *Globe* learns that, under present arrangements, Prince ARTHUR will proceed to Canada in the Autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return, in the following Spring, he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Woolwich.

If the information received from Vienna by the *Northeastern Correspondence* is to be trusted, the Prussian Government, whose affected consideration for the Court of Rome has been remarked of late years, has suddenly shown itself hostile to the Ecumenical Council. According to the communication above alluded to Count DE BISMARCK is understood to have made some confidential overtures to Lord CLARENDON on this subject. But the English Government, already engaged in the difficulties of the Irish Church question, seems to hesitate in declaring itself in opposition to the Holy See. If the Prussian Cabinet does not accept all the views of the Papal Court relative to the Assembly, it at least neglects nothing to counterbalance French influence in the Eternal City. Letters from Rome announce as absolutely certain that M. D'ARNIM has proposed, for the development of the Political Army, to open a recruiting office in Prussia and to favor the formation of a German legion which should be the counterpoise of that of Antibes.

The Emperor of Austria has just refused his approbation to the proposed model of a flag for the Hungarian hereditary. The standard in question displayed the arms of Hungary, with those of all the States that formerly belonged to the crown of St. Stephen, namely, Galicia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Servia, grouped around them. As no one knew very clearly whether the device was intended to recall historical reminiscences or to lay down a programme for the future, His Majesty thought fit to withhold his sanction.

The telegraphic account given by the *Havas Agency* of the morganatic marriage of the ex-King, DON FERNANDO, of Portugal, with FANNY ELSSLER, the dancer, is, it is now stated, quite erroneous. The name of the lady is HAENELER. She came out some years back in the United States as a singer, and had a fair share of success. In the course of her career as an artist she visited Lisbon, and there attracted the attention of her present husband. Her age is about 30.

The infant Grand Duke ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH, second son of the Grand Duke, heir to the Russian Throne, has been named Chief of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry of Novotcherkassk, which will hence forth take His Imperial Highness' name; he has also been inscribed on the rolls of the regiments of the Guard Preobrajensky, of the Emperor's Lancers and Hussars, of the battalions of Sharpshooters of Finland, and of the Rifles of the Imperial Family.

THE ALABAMA.

Further Views of the British Press on a Settlement of the Claims.

From the London Times, June 15.

A letter from our American correspondent in our impression of yesterday will have been read with unquestioning satisfaction in this country. "The United States Government, it is generally believed, has abandoned the idea of seeking redress from England for issuing the Neutrality Proclamation of May, 1861, because there is no tenable ground on which it can be demanded." These few words resemble those with which, on another ground of dispute between the two countries, Mr. GLADSTONE professed himself entirely content. "The four prisoners are cheerfully released," said, Mr. SEWARD after the Trent affair, and our Government wisely confined its attention to the fact thus announced, *without entering into the precedents by which it had been reached*. In the same spirit, and with equal satisfaction, we shall accept the conclusions of the American Government on the point before us, without inquiring whether research and reflection might not have recommended them a little earlier. It is enough for us that a demand to which we could never have acceded is now abandoned, and that a course of amicable and promising negotiation is open to the two nations. The credit of producing these convictions in the American mind is due partly to Mr. Senator SUMNER, but principally to Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, President of Y

TAXATION.

The Apportionment of Taxation—Startling Inequalities—Injustice to the City of New-York.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 613 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

Messrs. Ebenezer Blakely, John F. Bebley and Norman M. Allen, State Assessors:

GENTLEMEN: The Citizens' Association, having in view the equitable apportionment of the taxes necessary to support the State Government and institutions among the several counties, begs leave to address you upon a subject within the sphere of your official duties.

Your Board was created under the act of April 14, 1869, to remove the disproportion that existed in the valuations of property in the various counties of the State as the basis of State taxation.

By this act it is made the duty of your Board to examine and revise the valuations of the real and personal estate of the several counties as returned to the office of the Comptroller, and fix the aggregate amount of the assessment for each county on which the Comptroller shall compute the State tax. It is also provided that your Board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in your opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the State; also that your Board shall have power to swear witnesses and examine all persons and papers which you deem necessary for the proper discharge of your duties, and that the members of your Board shall visit, officially, every county in the State at least once in two years, and prepare a written digest of such facts as you may deem most important for sifting in the discharge of the duties imposed upon you.

Until the year 1859 the State Government and Institutions were supported entirely by the State revenues; since then the revenues have been insufficient to meet the expenses, and the excess of expenditures has involved the laying of a State tax upon the respective counties. This annual tax has increased year by year with how it has swollen to $10,000,000. This $10,000,000 and over is raised among the sixty counties in our State, each contributing a part proportionate to the value which the property in it bears to the property in all the counties.

This valuation of the property in each county was, before your Board was created, and is now substantially determined annually by the local Boards of Assessment in each county. These local Boards proceed to make up their estimate of the property in their own districts without regard to the assessment in the other counties. The Legislature soon perceived that from this cause one county bore more than its just share of the State tax. To remedy this injustice your Board was created. As is stated above, you are authorized and directed to take the local valuations of each county and from them make up a new table of values that will impose upon each county its just proportion of the State burdens. It therefore follows that it is your duty to see that no local board, for the purpose of saving unjustly to its tax-payers their due share of the general burden, keep down the valuation below the proportion that the property of that district bears to the property of other districts.

The inequalities, in this regard, that exist in the different counties of our State, work great hardship to the City of New-York. The general law under which the local assessors assess the value of real estate in their respective districts requires that such property should be assessed at the sum for which, under ordinary circumstances, it would sell. In this county the officers entrusted with the duty of assessing the value of property by adhering more strictly to the law than have the assessors in the other counties of the State, have run up the valuation of the taxable property of this county, while the assessors in other portions of the State have not increased their valuations to keep a just proportion thereunto.

To show this the following tables are submitted:

Valuation by Local Assessors of Property in our City.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1853	$351,768,420	1861	$527,413,800
1854	371,261,241	1862	676,146,000
1855	571,740,491	1863	726,365,000
1856	521,194,920	1864	725,594,725
1857	577,320,900	1865	827,813,600
1858	571,567,340	1866	1,000,000,000

It will be seen that in seven years the valuations in this City have been increased nearly one hundred per cent. by our local assessors. We can see at a glance in what proportion the taxable values of the rest of the State have increased in seventeen years:

1855—Values in the fifty-eight other counties, except New-York and Kings.....$767,291,247
1872—Values in fifty-eight other counties, except New-York and Kings.....795,612,000

It seems almost incredible that such a record should appear, yet it is a fact that, while in seventeen years the values in New-York City are said to be increased 200 per cent., the values in the fifty-eight other counties are returned as having increased only six per cent.!

The result of this disproportionate increase in our values, for which the State Board of Equalization has not made full allowance, has been to call down upon the tax-payers of this City almost one half of the entire debt and expenses of the State Government and institutions. In fact, but for the interposition of the power of your Board, the people of this City would this year have to pay over one half of that debt, and those expenses.

The Association would urge upon you the justice and the necessity of a closer scrutiny into the propriety of permitting the vast disproportion which you have authority to exist between the assessed values of New-York City, and those of the rest of the State, and to this end would call your attention to the following table of comparisons between our City and the other fifty-nine counties in various points:

	New-York County.	Rest of State.
Area in square miles	21	54,546
Area in acres	13,820	34,909,272
Population (Census of 1865)	726,386	3,195,361
Number of towns, cities, villages and villages in the counties	1	1,026
Representatives in the Senate of the State	5	27
Representatives in the Assembly	21	107
Voters (Census of 1865)	128,975	691,451
Savings Banks	35	77

This table might be extended almost indefinitely, so as to show that in every point of view the inevitable fact is apparent that a vast amount of property, real and personal, a vast amount of wealth, circulating and invested, and a vast collection of the evidences of riches in those parts of the State outside the City of New-York, are purposely undervalued year after year, so as to divert from the districts outside of New-York their due share of the burdens of general taxation, while the wealth of New-York City is exposed and made to bear a disproportionate part of that yearly impost. Another table will show as it glance the disproportion in another direction:

	New-York County.	Rest of State.
Valuation of land per square mile with houses on it, cultivated or uncultivated, including cities	$20,000,000	$18,000
Valuation per acre	44,000	20

No commentary is needed upon these figures; the fact that the land throughout this great State, (outside of New-York City,) with the railroads, the thriving towns and villages, the populous cities, the immense factories, the splendid estates and private mansions, the valuable farms and the busy markets, the fine woodlands and other properties, are valued on an average at only $20 per acre, is enough to cause the greatest surprise as well as indignation, and to call for your strictest investigation.

In the opinion of the Association, were strict justice done to New-York City, the aggregate of the assessed valuations of the other parts of the State would more than double the valuation in this county.

If the assessors of property in the other counties of the State disregard or neglect the provisions of law, and improperly undervalue the total valuation of property in their respective districts, the Association submits that for the strictness with which New-York City has adhered to the law in this regard it should not be made to bear an unjust proportion of the State burdens, but that it has a right to expect that your Board will go behind the estimates of local officers and so equalize the valuations as to render to each county substantial justice.

In conclusion, the Association requests that before you finally determine upon the valuation of property in the several counties of the State for the present year, it may have an opportunity to be heard by counsel before your Board.

Very respectfully, PETER COOPER,
President Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HUNT, Secretary, &c.

Eitel vs. Wakeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret that you have inserted a portion of the evidence in the above case in your paper of this date.

It would have been better for plaintiff and defendant if you had given a statement at the conclusion of the evidence. I happen to know both the gentlemen in this case, and I must say that I think that Mr. EITEL has been badly used by Mr. WAKEMAN.

The facts of the case, as I understand them, are that Mr. WAKEMAN, who had for many years been employed by Mr. EITEL as his attorney and legal adviser, was employed by him to obtain his release from a Washington prison on his speedy trial. For the services rendered, Mr. EITEL claims that Mr. WAKEMAN has overcharged him. This is the question before the referee, and no other should be permitted to appear in it. What was the amount of money claimed by Mr. WAKEMAN to be with the charges brought against Mr. EITEL by Bennett? The whole thing shows the wrong that has been done to Mr. EITEL by the Court placing the case in the hands of a referee instead of a jury. Of your fairness the public may be assured. Mr. EITEL is quite as much entitled to Mr. WAKEMAN. His integrity has never been questioned by those who knew him, and in business and social life his friends know that his word is as good as his bond. H. H. J.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

GETTYSBURG.

Coming Dedication of the Nation's Monument—The Patriot Voices of the Occasion—Morton, Henry Ward Beecher and Bayard Taylor—Memories of the Battle—Gettysburg as a Watering Place.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

I reached here last night about 6 o'clock, eleven hours from New-York, being about the same time required to go from the Metropolis to Saratoga. Like the last-named place, Gettysburg has become famous in the national annals as a field of glory, and it promises to rival Saratoga as a watering place in as great a degree as the battle of Gettysburg exceeds that of Saratoga in numbers of men engaged, and the grandeur of the respective results to the cause of free government and human progress. Here was the turning-point of the Southern rebellion, from which Lee and his Confederate thousands were hurled back by the Union troops under the gallant and chivalrous MEADE.

To-day the town and its picturesque environs resound with the hum of preparation for the dedication of the monument to the nation's dead, who sleep the last sleep on Cemetery Ridge. This event will take place on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle, and the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery have sent forth their invitation throughout the land, to the military, municipal and civic organizations of the country, and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument. There will be a grand gathering, as it is fitting there should be, to mark our respect for the martyrs in the cause of free government, and to show that we cherish the memory of the noble dead.

The responses which have already been received by the Committee of Arrangements show that the hero of Gettysburg, General MEADE, will again visit this battle-field, and that General GRANT, with many others prominent in military and civil life, will take part in the ceremonies. I might cite hundreds of eminent names, but that want of space prevents, and as it would be invidious to name a few only, I will content myself with stating that Governor MORTON will deliver the oration, HENRY WARD BEECHER will make the prayer, and BAYARD TAYLOR will recite the poem on the occasion. These names are sufficient guarantee that the hearts of the assemblage will thrill with the emotions of patriotic eloquence, fervid worship and poetic fire.

This morning I strolled over portions of the battle-field, which is a most magnificent stretch of country, and is filled for miles around with memories and mementoes of the great struggle. During my walk I found myself near and rested at the now famous Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, and drank of its pure and sparkling water. How strange it is that here, where swept the mighty tide of battle big with a nation's fate, a spring of healthgiving water wells up from the bosom of the kindly earth, and that the wounded who fell by the way, quenching their burning thirst in its stream, were the first to learn and to proclaim its healing virtues. Yet such is the fact, and the grateful soldiers returning to their homes carried the fame of the Gettysburg water to every portion of the Union.

Since that day the demand for the water has grown continuously; a company has been established, an immense business has grown up, and now a capacious hotel, with all the appliances and luxuries of modern life, has just been completed for the accommodation of the guests who crowd to the spring. It has room for hundreds of visitors, and will be furnished in time to be open for the visitors to the National Monument celebration. It stands about a mile from the town of Gettysburg, with which it is connected by a beautiful and broad avenue, along which runs the inevitable horse-car of the city railroad. The edifice is near where the great battle commenced, and here is where the visitor should take up the thread of the story which is now woven with the history of the Republic.

One word more about the Gettysburg water, which is fast becoming as famous as the battle itself. As I have said, it is a pure and sparkling beverage, as agreeable to the palate as the purest spring water. Yet, it is found to contain what has never before been found in any water, though it has been sought for ages—a natural solvent for the calculi generated by the human system. Those fruitful parents of human suffering, in the varied forms of gout, rheumatism, gravel, and the chalky formations of the joints, all disappear with the use of the Katalysine water. I have been shown thousands of testimonials in its favor, from grateful sufferers who have been relieved by it, running through every grade of society, from persons of the highest social and medical standing to the humblest laborer, all of whom testify to the fact that the Gettysburg water has enabled them to leave their pains behind them.

But this is only one incident of my visit to this famous battle-field. As a Summer watering place Gettysburg holds natural advantages which will enable it to rival the most famous of the world. Nestled in beautiful slopes among the mountains of Southern Pennsylvania, its pure air and invigorating breezes would of themselves be sufficient inducements for a visit from the tired and heated denizen of the city, even if it had no health-giving spring. With this additional attraction, and the comforts which the Katalysine Spring Company are preparing to extend to visitors, it becomes one of the most pleasing and useful of Summer resorts.

The occasion of the dedication of the National Monument in the Cemetery is one which will be embraced by all who love, honor and venerate their country's dead, to visit these scenes. And I venture to say, from the inspirations of my own personal experience, that all who come will bear with them ever after pleasing remembrance of one of the most beautiful of nature's scenes, teeming with historic memories, and crowned with the highest emotions of patriotism, religious sentiment and poetry, of which the human soul is capable.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Massacre of Thirteen Persons on Saline River—Murder of Nearly a Whole Family.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times & Conservative, June 20.

We received a call yesterday from Mr. THOMAS ALDERDICE, who resides—or did reside, before his family was murdered and property destroyed by the Indians—on the Saline River, about one and a half miles below the mouth of Spillman Creek. His home was thirty-three miles from Salina and twenty-four miles from Ellsworth—the latter being the nearest town to which he lived.

On Sunday, the 20th day of last May, as Mr. ALDERDICE was returning from Salina, and when about three miles from his home, he heard that a band of Indians had been into the settlement and murdered a large number of people and destroyed considerable property. On arriving at his home he found it deserted, and was almost paralyzed with grief at finding one of his children, six years of age, dead on the ground, with four bullets in his body, and another of his children dead, shot with five arrows. A third child had five arrow wounds in his body, one entering his back to the depth of five inches. The wounded child was lying with Mr. ENGLEMAN's house on Saline River, alive and doing well. Mrs. ALDERDICE and her babe, aged eight months, were carried away captives by the Indians.

It seems that the Indians—who are supposed to have been members of the Dog Soldier band of Cheyennes—came upon the settlement about an hour before dark. They divided into bands of from five to seven, and made simultaneous attacks in different localities. Mr. WETTEL, a farmer, who lived about two miles from Mr. ALDERDICE's house, was murdered, together with a comrade, and Mrs. WETTEL was carried off by the savages in company with the wife of our informant. The WETTELS were from Hanover, and had only been in the country about two months. A Danish man and wife were murdered on Spillman Creek, about seven miles from the mouth. A divorced wife from Chicago, visiting women, had her head mashed with the butt end of a gun, and was shot through the heart with an arrow. They tried to burn his house, but were frustrated in all their attempts to destroy it. A young boy named HARRISON, about 12 years old, was shot through the heart with an arrow, and his head was mashed with a war club, which was found beside his body, broken in two. A boy named SAWYER, about 10 years old, was shot through the body, and no hopes of his recovery are entertained, as the point of an arrow is supposed to be still sticking in his lungs. The house of THOMAS NOOE was attacked, and the assailants driven off by three Swedes, two of the Indians being wounded. The house of WILLIAM HIGHBICKSON was saved by the heroism of two women—Mrs. HIGHBICKSON and Mrs. ENGLEMAN—who fired on the savages several times, and finally drove them away. When the Indians went after young SMOOTS, a boy aged 13 and another aged 8, started to the rescue, the elder carrying a gun and the younger the ammunition. They kept the murderers away and prevented them from killing SMOOTS.

Thirteen persons in all were killed, and all the movable property in the settlement destroyed or carried away.

Mr. ALDERDICE came to Kansas about six years ago and has been living out where his family was murdered, for some time past. Mr. ALDERDICE is here to make his complaints in person to the military, and see if any assistance can be rendered him in looking for his wife and child. He has scouted the country for a considerable distance around the scenes of the outrages and gives it as his opinion that the savages have not left this section of the country, but are still prowling around in bands of from four to eight.

THE CASE OF JOHN REAL.

The Murder of Policeman Sandtick—Argument for an Motion for a New Trial.

JOHN REAL was tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in February last by Judge BARNARD, for the murder of John SANDTICK, a policeman. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the same night on which the jury rendered their verdict, Judge BARNARD sentenced him to be executed on the 23 of April following. A writ of error was readily obtained, but not as a stay of proceedings. Judge BARNARD, who granted the writ, which is really one of right, refused to grant a stay, and after some delay, and when the day of execution was near at hand, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND granted an order to show cause, and the motion was argued at length before the Justice last named in the room of the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Justice PECKHAM and City Judge BEDFORD sitting on the same bench. After deliberation Judge SUTHERLAND granted a stay. The next move was to bring the writ of error before the General Term of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of securing a new trial. After one or two postponements for the convenience of counsel the case finally came on yesterday before the General Term, composed of Presiding Justice CLERKE, and Judges BARNARD and GARDNER.

The prisoner REAL was represented by his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, S. H. STUART and B. K. PHELPS. Mr. S. B. GARVIN, District-Attorney, represented the people.

Mr. GRAHAM, in opening the argument, said that the trial occurred on the 11th of February, 1869, before Judge BARNARD and except the impaneling of the jury, which took place previously, was concluded on that day, the Court remaining in session for that purpose until a late hour of the night. The prisoner was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, which although it could not mitigate his punishment—for the law had annexed but one penalty to the crime of which he was convicted—might have suggested the propriety of delaying the execution. The Court must be aware of the fact that the prisoner was tried at a time of intense public fear and excitement. The homicide occurred on the night of July 22, 1868. The indictment was found in the first month in the Court of General Sessions, and was, on the 9, upon motion of the District-Attorney, sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. Had the prisoner been tried earlier he would have escaped the cloud which eventually burst upon him in common with other alleged transgressions. For several months, commencing with and preceding the month of last October, the City of New-York had been selected by the boldest and most accomplished criminals as the theatre of their exploits. Robberies were committed in broad daylight, involving the abstraction of considerable amounts of money and other valuables. Neither the person nor the habitation or place of business of a citizen was safe against such outrages. Burglars, pickpockets, thieves of every grade, seemed to be holding such a kind of perpetual carnival of crime. The terror which was thus spread through the community by what was called the "Rogers Murder"—the most deplorable event of that most memorable period—where a respectable citizen was stricken down in cold blood by a blighter of undiscovered ruffians, when he was no more offensive to them than in sweeping off his sidewalk at daylight in the morning, and resisted an audacious effort, which succeeded, to rob him—had heightened in public estimation the moral blackness of the atmosphere to such an extent that it was beginning to be pronounced that the criminal law was not quick enough or strong enough to meet the emergency, and that the formation of one of those extreme resorts known as a "Vigilance Committee," composed of the order-loving portion of society, was the only way in which to check the onward course of vice, and apply an instantaneous remedy to public alarm and feverishness. Under the pressure of such surroundings it was hardly too much to say that juries could not exercise that discrimination which could alone except a proper case from the current of conviction, and that Judges could not defer to that humanity, even in their department through a trial, which is necessary to preserve the impartiality of jurors and enable Judges themselves to avoid the imposition of oppressive and sensational sentences." The crime alleged against the prisoner was one that had been from a premeditated design and as the result of forethought and malice, slain one JOHN SMEDICK on the night of July 22, 1868, at about 10:30 o'clock, at or near the northwest corner of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The indictment contained but one count, laying the offence to have been committed by a pistol-shot, inflicting a wound upon the head of deceased, whereby he "instantly died." For about a month prior to the homicide the prisoner had had charge, in connection with Mr. ADAMS, of a vessel or barge lying at foot of Thirty-first-street, East River. This vessel had been seized as an illicit distillery on, and removed to that point from, the North River. They acted as watchman and took turns in watching. Mr. ADAMS doing duty during the day and the prisoner during night. In that character prisoner was obliged to carry a pistol. On the fatal night he had relieved Mr. ADAMS from duty and assumed the charge of the barge. The map of the City will show that the East River is but 250 feet from First-avenue, so that the prisoner, on the night of the homicide, was in the neighborhood to which he belonged. The action of Judge BARNARD in excluding certain testimony, did in charging the jury—as counsel termed it—before the trial was concluded, was also alluded to. The following was particularly relied upon by counsel, as a reason why a new trial should be granted:

"Judge BARNARD:

If you can prove that this man said he was going to take his life, and that information was given to the prisoner, you can prove it.

Judge STUART—We propose to prove that the deceased had complained of the prisoner, had beaten him pretty near to death, had locked him up in prison and swore falsely against him; and that, when he came out, he said, "The son of a bitch, is he out? I will fix him; I will have him there to-night again;" and acting upon that he pursued the prisoner; we will show that this witness was informed by SMEDICK of what he intended to do, and that he communicated it to the prisoner.

THE COURT.—I think this evidence at the present time is proper, and I did not intend to state to the jury before charging them, what the law is on that subject. It is not, as has been stated by the counsel for the prisoner, but is this: If information had been conveyed to the prisoner the day before that the Police officer intended to arrest him, and put him in prison wrongfully, and he thereupon armed himself and shot the officer, is he murder?

Mr. GRAHAM urged that this was tantamount to charging the jury before the testimony was all in, and in law was amply sufficient to upset the verdict.

District-Attorney S. B. GARVIN said that very much of the discussion of the learned gentleman who had just taken his seat, would upon examination be found to be entirely outside of the case. JOHN REAL was indicted for the homicide of a policeman named JOHN SANDTICK. The verdict was murder in the first degree. The murder took place on the 22d of July, 1868, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue, in this City, at the hour of about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. At this hour of the night the prisoner was in a place behind a cobblebox four feet high, on the north side of Thirty-second-street, near the corner of First-avenue, pistol in hand, and there awaited the coming of SMEDICK. The policeman, on his accustomed round, in the performance of his duty, came down First-avenue, on the west side. As he passed the corner, the prisoner partly arose from his hiding-place, where he had been lying in wait, and deliberately fired his revolver. The first shot took effect in the head, the second in the body. The first shot staggered the deceased, but as the second shot he fell. While he was thus down on the ground, the prisoner stood over him and fired a third shot. The prisoner had his pistol in his revolver pocket, and each one of the barrels was loaded when he took his position behind the coal-box. The prisoner was away from the place where his business required him to be. His duty was to watch and take charge of the barge *Franklin* at night. The deceased was in the place where his duty required him to be, and he was properly attending to his business. It is a sound principle of law that shooting another on a mere threat that he will arrest and put one in prison wrongfully is murder, especially where the killing takes place the day after the threat is made, and is done by lying in wait, and no attempt is made to put the threat in execution. It is the *fact* of an assault that justifies or extenuates the crime. It is as much a crime in the eye of the law to kill a bad man as to kill a good one. It will be remembered the deceased was on his beat; the prisoner there sought him—waylaid him—shot him. Under these and a concession, this is a bold case of murder, and what he thought of the alleged errors do not and could not affect the result, nor work injury or injustice to the accused, there ought not to be a new trial. This doctrine is now settled by the Court of Appeals in the case of PEOPLE vs. GOSS. The People and the case rests there cited. The same doctrine is held in the People vs. KENNEDY, 32 N. Y. Reports, p. 245.

Mr. GRAHAM arose to reply to the argument of the District-Attorney, when Mr. Justice CLERKE remarked that time had had already occupied nearly the whole day.

Judge CARDOZO—There is no limit where life is concerned. I don't decide to say limits where life is involved.

Mr. GRAHAM thereupon made a brief reply, confining himself to controverting the prominent points adduced by the District-Attorney. Before he had concluded Judge BARNARD, having an engagement at 3 o'clock, left the bench. The session of the Court was adjourned.

The General Term then adjourned to a fortnight from next Monday.

ATROCITIES ON SHIPBOARD.

Judge Benedict's Address Sentencing Glynn, Cruthers and Murphy for Assaults upon Seamen on the High Seas.

The prisoners, JAMES GLYNN, carpenter, WM. CRUTHERS, boatswain, and WM. MURPHY, third mate of the James Foster, Jr., who were tried in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, before Judge BENEDICT, last week, were brought up for their sentences yesterday.

GLYNN, the carpenter, was called, in presence of the Court, first, when the Judge addressed him as follows:

In determining the extent of the punishment which should be inflicted upon you for the various offences of which you have been convicted, I must consider the facts which have been proved, against you, and notice some of the extraordinary circumstances attending the voyage of this ship. She was seventy-eight days upon her passage from Liverpool to New-York, experiencing boisterous and cold weather during the entire passage. She had 146 steerage passengers on board. Her crew consisted of thirty-two men, of whom fourteen were in fact steerage passengers, taken at a reduced fare, but placed on the articles as ordinary seamen, and expected to cook for the passengers and to do some duty about decks, but unable to do aloft. There was little or no sickness on board—no contagious disease broke out—none has it appeared before me that the passengers endured more suffering than was necessarily incident to the long voyage and the close confinement caused by the bad weather. The suffering appears to have been confined to the crew of the crew six were at different times lost overboard, and twelve more died on the voyage—they all suffered greatly from the treatment of the officers. I am well aware that great care and discrimination is required to ascertain the truth in regard to occurrences related by seamen—I know their propensity to exaggerate their own misfortunes—to see nothing good in the ship or the master or the owners—and to charge all the misery of a long passage to the misconduct of the officers; and I have remarked that life at sea, which breeds these characteristic trials before the mast, produces effects not entirely dissimilar upon the quarter-deck, and that the statements of masters and mates will not always bear examination. I fully appreciate the responsibility and the dangers which necessarily attend the exercise of authority by officers of a vessel, and know that the conduct of a ship's master cannot be justly passed upon unless it be borne in mind that he is compelled to act at sea, in ship, for the safety of which and of the lives on board he is responsible, and not in the quiet of a counting-house or office. I know also the importance, to both officers and men, of maintaining discipline on shipboard, but I know that brutality is not necessary to discipline, and in your case brutality has been fully proved. None of the cases of assault which have been charged upon you occurred at any time of emergency. No mutinous or disorderly acts have been alleged against any one of the persons beaten by you. These men appear to have been quite willing men; greatly overworked no doubt by reasons of the weather, length of the voyage, and they were for that reason entitled to be treated with the and kindness, instead of which they experienced the utmost severity. For these offences you have been tried, you have had the aid of able counsel, and they have been unable to devise a theory in your defence. You did what you did, without provocation or provocation, and your conduct evinces a malicious and cruel mind. In pronouncing the sentence of the Court upon you, I intend that it shall be such as to remind all men of your class of the many hour of these proceedings, that at sea as well as on shore, they are subject to the law—that these laws, while they protect the master and the crew, also protect the humblest seaman—and that this cannot be violated with impunity.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment first tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment next tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years, such imprisonment to commence at the termination of the imprisonment under the previous sentence pronounced.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment last tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years, such imprisonment to commence at the termination of the imprisonment under the two former sentences just pronounced.

And it is directed that each of these sentences be executed in the Penitentiary of Kings County.

THE BOATSWAIN'S SENTENCE.

CRUTHERS, the boatswain, was then brought up for sentence, when Judge BENEDICT said he had been tried and convicted on two indictments. The first charged him with having beaten WM. THORNTON, and the second with having committed a violent and unjustifiable assault on GEO. GRANT. For the first the sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned for two years, and for the second five years, both to take effect in the Kings County Penitentiary.

THE THIRD MATE'S SENTENCE.

MURPHY, the third mate, was next brought to the bar. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he said that the small boy, WM. WALSH, whom he had been convicted of beating, was a very bad boy; that he would never be kept at his work, and that to avoid working he was continually in the habit of stowing himself away in closets or other places. The Judge then sentenced him to the Kings County Penitentiary for five years.

Thus ends the case of the *James Foster, Jr.*, cruelties, upon the high seas, which has for months been the subject of so much interest.

THE WITNESSES.

Whatever misfortunes the witnesses endured while on board the *James Foster, Jr.*, their detention for the purpose of testifying against the three men who were sentenced yesterday has done them no harm. Most of them had no means whatever, now after the case has been pending for about three months or more, they receive witness fees—with $10 in his pocket after having the cost of his attendance at the Flatbush Penitentiary deducted, the pay of United States witnesses being $1 50 a day. It is understood that of this amount fifty cents per diem was charged each witness for his board while detained. Thus some dozen men are turned at liberty with a handsome little sum in their pockets to renew their relations with the world, while the three culprits, who for a short period perpetrated horrible cruelties while they were dressed in a little brief authority are consigned to prison.

Remarkable Death of a Man from Poison.

Coroner KEENAN held an investigation yesterday in the case of FREDERICK WETTERGREEN, aged 60, who died at No. 219 Fifth-street, under suspicious circumstances. It appears that the deceased was a glider by trade, and had been in the employ of the Manhattan Brass Company in Twenty-seventh-street for nearly a year, having been previously engaged in business in Bridgeport, Conn., for many years, where he had left debtors. He went to that place last week to collect money due him, and returned to this City on Wednesday afternoon, when he complained of a loss of appetite. He soon after proceeded to his room and endeavored to obtain a little sleep. An hour after he was found lying on the bed quite dead.

Upon the post-mortem examination of the remains by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, the incipient symptoms of heart disease were discovered, and the presence of prussic acid was found in the membrane of the stomach, showing that the deceased had swallowed a large quantity of the deadly drug. The son of deceased testified that their father was in the habit of using prussic acid and other chemicals in the course of his business, and they also expressed the belief that he had inhaled the poison while so using it. Dr. BEACH, however, informed the Coroner and Jury that the poison must have been taken into the system in bulk. The sons of Mr. WETTERGREEN seemed much shocked at the idea that their parent had committed suicide, and combatted the impression very strongly. They alleged that he had often expressed a fear of the death of a suicide; and also averred that he had no cause for resorting to such a death, as he was not in distressed circumstances, though annoyed by the coolness of those who professed to be his friends in former days of prosperity.

The Coroner directed that the stomach and contents should be removed from the deceased, and they were handed over to Dr. HARRIS for analysis by Professor CHANDLER, of the Health Board. The inquest has been adjourned until Monday next. Whether the deceased committed suicide or not remains as yet an open question. Mr. WETTERGREEN was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, was well known, and universally respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Church Organ Exhibition.

The congregation of the German Evangelical Lutheran Saint Mathew's Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth streets, have provided their house of worship with a new organ, which was set up last week and dedicated by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE VORBERG, on Sunday last. The new organ has two manuals of four and one-half octaves compass each and two octaves of pedals, twenty-two sounding and a number of mechanical stops. It was built by the Baumgarten Company of New-Haven, Conn., at a cost price of $6,000. On Thursday evening a great organ and vocal concert was given at the church, when the following programme was executed: 1. Improvisation, showing the different combinations of stops and the full power of the new organ, by Mr. J. SUMBEL, organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; 2. Grand Aria, from the Creation, "With Verdure Clad," sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN; 3. *Offertoire* for the organ, (by BATISTA,) played by Mr. F. A. APELLES, organist of the Reformed Church at Elizabeth City, N. J.; 4. Aria for soprano, "O, Holy Jesus," (by FLOTOW,) sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN; 5. Introduction and variations on an original theme, (by T. RINDEL,) played by Mr. RUDOLPH; 6. Aria from the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," (by HANDEL,) sung by Miss EMMA POTTER; 7. Improvisation, played by Mr. SUMBEL, organist of the Catholic Cathedral on Mulberry-street; 8. Aria, "O Lord, have Mercy," (by FLOTOW,) sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN. 9. Prayer from Moses in Egypt, (by ROSSINI,) organ solo, played by Mr. APELLES. 10. Choral, "Ein' feste Burg," (by Dr. LUTHER,) accompanied by Mr. S. REIDE, organist of St. Matthew's Church, of which choral the two first verses were sung by the whole audience. The concert, which was an excellent and solemn entertainment, was well attended, and was given for the benefit of the Sunday School and other interests of the congregation.

Fourth of July—Order to the Police by Superintendent Kennedy.

Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY issued an order yesterday in which the Captains are given the following instructions relative to the Fourth of July:

The Fourth day of July coming on Sunday the present year, arrangements have been generally made to celebrate on Monday; therefore you will, on July 5, order the Police Force commanded on duty, except those detailed to be at Central Office, and those to be other wise specially detailed for the day.

You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will admonish them to act with forbearance and good humor, and to avoid needlessly exciting any breach of the peace.

The number of accidents that usually occur on the Fourth of July, and the fatal results thereof, make it necessary to vigorously enforce the minth section of chapter twenty-fifth of the revised ordinances of the City of New-York, which provides that "Any person shall fire or discharge any fire-cracker, rocket, or other firework, or any gun, pistol or other firearm, in the City of New-York, the eighth section of the same chapter prohibits, in like manner, the sale or use of dangerous fire-works, such as "Roman Candles," "Bombs," "Torpedoes," or any other fire-works, which may cause bodily injury, or any of the same material as those named. The penalty provided for violating either of the sections referred to, can generally be enforced by the Police.

In the City of Brooklyn, the sale and exposure of fourth article, the first of the revised ordinances makes prevention of similar character in the offence and penalty.

You will, therefore, enforce these ordinances so as to protect life and limb as much as possible, on the day, by giving instructions to the members of your command for the prompt arrest of every offender.

You will also instruct them to keep a sufficient reserve in the Station for any sudden emergency that may occur, either in your precinct or out of it.

The reserve must be ready at a moment's warning. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in proper working order and promptly attended to by the Sergeant in command.

Merchant Arrested on a Charge of Fraud—$1,300 Worth of Goods Obtained on False Pretences.

ISAAC MARKS, who gave his residence as No. 49 Eldridge-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer a charge of fraud. It appeared from the sworn affidavit of EDSON BRADLEY, a member of the firm of MARKS & COHEN, of Nos. 43 Dispensard-street, that the prisoner came to him on the 8th inst. and by dint of representing himself as of the firm of MARKS & COHEN, who did business at No. 124 Chambers-street, in this City, on a cash capital of $20,000, and very few debts, he succeeded in becoming a purchaser of goods. In order to strengthen his position with the firm, MARKS also informed Mr. BRADLEY that he had an individual bank account at the Tradesmen's National Bank, with a cash balance of $2,000, and that he had started a retail store in the town of Paterson, N. J., where he was doing a grand business. Mr. BRADLEY, believing the several representations made by MARKS, allowed him to select an invoice of dry goods and cloths, valued at $1,344, for which he was to pay in sixty days. Some time after the delivery of the goods, the selling firm discovered that MARKS had disposed of them at auction for prices far below their actual value; they therefore called in the aid of the Magistrate and had the scamp arrested. The prisoner failed to make any proper explanation of his conduct, and was remanded for trial in default of $2,000 bail, the papers being sent to the Grand Jury.

Sailing of the Yacht "Dauntless" To-day.

The yacht *Dauntless*, Mr. BENNETT's new and beautiful craft, will sail to-day on her Eastern cruise, leaving Staten Island about 2 o'clock. For a few days past she has been lying in the screw dock at the foot of Pike-street, receiving her outfit for the voyage. The *Dauntless* is a splendid specimen of American pleasure yachts, and cannot fail to be admired wherever she goes. Beside the beauty of her model and exterior appearance while sailing, her cabins and compartments are fitted up in the most complete manner possible, and are handsomely upholstered and ornamented, and the appointments are not inferior to it in style and comfort. The Captain's room, particularly, is something which would make a seaman's eyes dance to look at. Adjoining is a large case containing Mr. BENNETT's yacht flags, signals and medals.

The officers and crew are: Captain, J. G. BENNETT, Jr.; Sailing Master and Executive Officer, M. J. LYON; Assistant Sailing Master, G. L. DABOLL; Navigator, R. MARSHALL; Assistant Navigator, Mr. TAYLOR; Mate, JOHN COLE; one boatswain, one mate, two quartermasters, one coxswain and ten men.

Captain BENNETT will be accompanied by LAWRENCE R. JEROME, MELVILLE A. KNAPP, Dr. GRIGGSBY and WRIGHT SANFORD. The extent of the yacht's cruise is not fully settled. She will first sail for Havre, then cross over to Cowes and remain there about two months, after which Mr. BENNETT meditates a trip up the Mediterranean.

Music in Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall on Saturday next, if the weather be fine, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

CONCERT CALL.

1. Overture—Linda Chamounix.....Donizetti
2. Waltz—Sommerlust.....Strauss
3. Fantasia—La Pastorale.....Offenbach

PART II.

4. Pot pourri—Chartvari.....Hamm
5. Schottisch—Fredricks.....Kuhner
6. Polka—Zerlina.....Etteling
7. Grand selections from Rigoletto.....Verdi

PART III.

8. Overture—Ruler of the Spirits.....Von Weber
9. Waltz—Pastoral Steps.....Bassquet
10. Sacred Chorus—La Carita.....Rossini
11. Gallop—Veuve Clicquot.....Fradel

Finale—Home Thoughts.

Interesting Model Presentation and Rehearsal.

Yesterday morning a number of visitors attended Girls' Grammar School No. 46, in Twelfth-street, to witness the presentation of silver medals to Miss MARIE L. POPELIN and Miss ELLA S. BEALE, the two pupils most distinguished for amiability of character in the Intermediate Department. Miss WOODRUFF, Principal. The presentation was made by Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Trustee, in a short address, and a few remarks were made by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioner of the Board of Education, Commissioner BERNARD SMITH, Mr. ENEVEN, Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, and other gentlemen were also present.

On Thursday the following ladies graduated from the department:

Lizzie C. Allen, Carrie E. Barry, Lizzie C. Barstow, Jessie Bloomfield, Augusta

the St. Paul's. There was a larger business done in all these Stocks in the Long Room and on Broad-street than in the Board Rooms, and there was much excitement in New-York Central, especially after the Boards adjourned. On the Miscellaneous list, the Express Stocks were firm and Pacific Mail fairly steady.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108	108¼
United States 6-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 6-20s of 1867	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅞	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	56⅝	56⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	56⅝	56⅝
Missouri Bonds	91⅝	91⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	65¼	65¼
New-York Central	191⅝	194⅝
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112⅝
Northwest Common	89⅝	89⅝
Northwest Preferred	86⅝	86⅝
Michigan Southern	105⅝	106⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	127⅝	128
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅝	99⅝
Pacific Mail Company	36⅝	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	96⅝	96⅝
St. Paul Common	78⅝	78⅝
Toledo and Wabash	73	73
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	32⅝
Maripposa Preferred	17⅝	17
Hudson River	164¼	165
Louisiana Levee 8s	67⅝	67½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1861	114½	5-20 coup., n. 1. '65	119⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1861	121⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅝
6-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅝
6-20 coup., 1862	112½	10-40 reg	107⅝
6-20 coup., 1864	114⅝	10-40 coup	108⅝
6-20 coup., 1865	115	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s	72½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	67½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	65
Ill. War Loan	102	California 7s	102
Indiana 5 ⅌ c	97½	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '72	100	Alabama 5s	61½
Missouri 6 ⅌ ct., '76	95	Alabama 8s	75
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	68	N.Y. Reg. B'ds, Leon.	107½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	65½	N.Y. Coupon R. Loan	111
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N.Y. 7s Canal Pa. '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61½	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '72	102
Georgia 6s	84	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '73	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	80	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '74	102
North Carolina 6s	40	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '75	102
North Car. ex. n. bds	35½	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '77	103
Missouri 6s	91½	N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '79	103
Mo., H. & St. Jo	80½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	137	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	123½
Union	120	Market	112
America	141	Nassau	107
Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	102
Tradesmen's	100	Continental	102½
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Marine	117
Mechanics'	113	Pacific	120
Merchants' Exchange	119	Manuf's and Mech's	107
State of New-York	112	Central National	111½
Commerce	128	Fourth National	104
Broadway	120	Ninth National	102
American Exchange	115½	Oriental	150
Chatham	100	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Erie 1st M. ext	86	N. J. Cen. 1st M	100
Erie 2d, ind. 1869	83	New-Jersey Cen. 5s M.	100
N. Jersey 1st, 1st, 1869	100	Pacific R. of Mo. 7s	100
Erie 7s, 1st M., 1868	75	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
H. & H. 1st M., 1869-70	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	86
Hudson 1st M. 1885	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	52
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 1882	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Pac. R. 7s (guar.) by M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1875	110½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 1884	104½
Alton & S. 1st M. 1894	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M. 1894	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. 1894	70	Mil. & St. Paul 3d M.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chi. & N. W. 2d M. ext.	80	Chi. & Milwk. M.	90
Pit. & Ft. Wayne bds. 1894	94	Chi. Chy. 1st M.	85
Tol. W. & W. C. G. S. F.	81	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	50½
Ch. West'n 1st M. 1886	77	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	106½
Ch. West'n 2d M. 1884	77	Tol., Peoria & W. 1st M.	78½
O. & To. 1st M. 1896	90	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d M.	34
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70	Am. D'k & Imp'vement	64
Galena Chic. Extended	100	Western Union Bonds	87½
Galena & Chic. Div. M.	100	Adams Ex. Div. Bonds	85
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101	St. Louis, I. & Chi. 1st m.	81
Morris & Essex 2d M.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,013,138; total payments, $1,233,214; balance, $99,007,178. The receipts include for Customs, $347,000; for Gold Notes, $443,000.

The Pacific road of Missouri earned in the second week in June:

From freights	$21,000
Passengers and mail	8,084
Total	$29,084

We learn with much regret that a Cable telegram has been received by his friends announcing the death in Paris, on Tuesday last, June 22, of Mr. PHILIP R. EBARRT, the efficient and much esteemed Secretary, for many years past, of the New-York Life and Trust Company. He left home a few months since in precarious health in the hope of improvement by relaxation and a visit to the Continent.

The announcement is made to-day, accompanied by a series of complimentary resolutions from his Board of Directors, that Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, the President from its foundation of the Great Western Marine Insurance Office, has resigned his place. Mr. PARKER, late Vice-President, is promoted to the head of the Office, and Mr. A. MACRAY elected Vice-President.

The National Bank of Commerce will, as usual, pay, in Currency, the July Interest of the State of Missouri. We have reason to know that the State Treasurer and Auditor, who, beside being the proper disbursing officers are ex officio the Fund Commissioners of Missouri, deny all knowledge of the announcement in the *Evening Post* of this City, on the 17th inst., that this interest would be paid in Gold. The question is one which the Legislature of the State alone can determine by instructions to the Auditor and Treasurer.

The following are the Bank Dividends, half yearly, thus far announced for the First of July:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Broadway	12	Importers'	5
America	5	Hanover	4
Gold Exchange	5	Fifth	5
Ninth	5	Peoples'	5
East River	4	Central	5
New-York	5	Market	5
Eighth	4	Citizen's	5
Tradesmen's	4	York	5
Chatham	6	Metropolitan	6
Marine	4	Merchants' Ex.	6
Mechanics'	5	Irving	4
Third	5	Mechanics'	5
Commerce	5	Merchants'	5
Tradesmen's	6	State Albany	6
Tenth	4	Bull's Head	*5
		Atlantic	4

*Quarterly.

The Savings Banks advertise the following half-yearly Interest to be paid to their depositors in July:

	Rate per ct.		Rate per ct.
East River	4	Third avenue	5
Greenwich	4½	Broadway	5
Williamsburg	5	Manhattan	5
Mech's and Traders'	5		

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable July 1.

The Chemung Railroad Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., payable at their office in the town of Watkins, Schuyler County.

The Delaware, Lackawanna Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable July 20.

The Farmers' Trust Company will pay the July coupons of the Grand River Railroad Company.

The National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway, will pay the July Interest for the State of Kansas.

The City Bank, No. 54 Wall-street, will pay the July Coupons of the Houston, Texas, Central Railway Company.

Mr. H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-street, will pay the July State Interest of South Carolina.

Under the terms of the recent lease of their Road to the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company are to receive the equivalent of 12 ⅌ cent. a year free of *all* taxes, Government, State and Municipal, and free of all repairs, renewals, &c., of the Road and its equipment, Station Property, and of all obligations for Interest and the Sinking Funds, for ninety-nine years, on their present Capital of $11,500,000. The lease has been ratified by the State and Bondholders, and the Capital will now be merged and so as to produce seven ⅌ cent. a year, free of all taxes, for the whole term of the lease, the Capital being enlarged seventy-one and a half ⅌ cent., or to $19,700,000. The usual quarterly Dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. will be paid in July on the Stock as it now stands. A distribution will hereafter be made of the surplus means of the Company not embraced in the lease, of which official notice will be given. The facts above given are not on official authority, as the Directors have but just returned from the meeting of Stockholders at Pittsburg, but they are believed to be correct.

The Guarantee Indemnity Company have purchased the well-known Broadway property, east side of Broadway, below the corner of Exchange-place, formerly leased as Bonded Warehouses to the Government, 125 feet front on Broadway and the same on New-street. The Company pay to the present owners, Messrs. FITCH, of Connecticut, $400,000, and mean to make a further expenditure of $150,000 to fit up the buildings for offices.

The effective operation of the Sinking Fund principle of gradually extinguishing Public Loans and Railway Mortgages we have heretofore illustrated by references to the 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Company and the 5 ⅌ cent. Water Loans of the City of New-York. Of the latter, $2,000,000 created in 1838 and due in 1888, and $2,500,000 created in 1840 and due in 1860, have been entirely extinguished. Two other 5 ⅌ cent. Water Loans were subsequently created, and fall due in 1872 and 1882. They amount together to $5,147,000, and of these Bonds the Sinking Fund Commissioners already hold $2,460,000, and they will have bought up the remainder by means of the annual contributions to the Fund and the accumulation and compounding of interest, long before the year 1900. The Sinking Fund act of 1862, under which Secretary BOUTWELL is now paying up United States 5-20s, will have made a large impression upon those issues before the first of the series falls due in 1882, if strictly administered for the next 12 or 13 years, as it surely will be by the present Secretary.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have published the following statement of returns and expenses for six months, ending July 1, 1869:

Month.	Gross receipts.	Current expenses, including repairs and reconstruction.	Net profit.
January	$866,051	$340,575	$525,475
February	876,848	346,430	530,418
March	907,579	373,549	534,030
April	907,327	363,844	543,483
May (estimated)	900,000	375,000	525,000
June (estimated)	850,000	375,000	475,000
Total	$5,156,805	$2,181,398	$3,145,406

From these net profits the Board have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., and the balance has been appropriated to the construction of new lines, the purchase of property, to the reduction of the bonded debt and payment of interest.

The time for receiving proposals for the $2,767,000 City Loan, 7 ⅌ cent., has been postponed by Comptroller CONNOLLY from Tuesday, June 29, to Thursday, July 8, 2 o'clock P. M., when the awards will be made.

The week's imports of dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,197,486; amount marketed, $900,262.

The Chicago *Republican* of June 23 says:

"In our columns will be found a series of interesting excerpts from the Board of Trade annual report, published yesterday, showing the trade and commerce of our city, the leading interior towns of the Northwest for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1869, with comparisons of aggregates covering the results of the same article in years gone by. The exhibit is a very gratifying one, showing, in most instances, not a falling of in quantity, such has occurred in consequence of a partially shortened yield of the staples, but a gain, in the aggregate, of the entire trade

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauria.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER, &c. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 55th and 56th-sts.
THIS: THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner 6th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

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Five copies	9
Ten copies	16

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the Post-Office is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

COUNT VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Minister to France, died yesterday in Berlin. He has suffered for a long time from cancer of the tongue. While in Paris several operations were performed upon him by eminent surgeons, among others the celebrated Dr. NELATON, physician to the Emperor, who extracted the bullet from the leg of GARIBALDI. But he received no relief, and lingered for many months, experiencing intense agony.

It is stated that Lord RUSSELL proposes to offer a concurrent endowment amendment to the Irish Church bill when it again comes up before the House of Lords.

Marshal BAZAINE, in his speech to NAPOLEON at the camp of Chalons, on Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, referring to the soldiers, said: "Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

CUBA.

General BUCETA has succeeded in escaping from Cuba and the volunteers, and is now on his way to New-Orleans. He was mobbed by the volunteers in Santiago and Cienfuegos, and was obliged to hide himself in Havana and steal away to save his life. Skirmishes have occurred in the Cinaes-Villas district, and it is reported that 180 Cubans and 100 Spaniards have been killed in all. Cholera has broken out in and about Guantanamo. The volunteers have voluntarily given up Morro Castle and Fortress Cabanas, because they desire to convince the home Government that they do not intend to oppose the new Captain-General. The Cuban sympathizers at Washington have received information of the constant depletion of the Spanish ranks by disease and discontent.

GENERAL.

A Paris dispatch says that a letter has been received from General McMAHON, by the American Legation in that city, under date of May 2, in which he states that his relations with LOPEZ are friendly.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 12th have been received. SALNAVE had been again defeated at Aux Cayes, although he had succeeded in landing 800 men, after bombarding the place forty-eight hours. The rumors of the immediate cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States are again revived.

Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have passed the bill allowing the towns along the line of the Connecticut Western, Connecticut Valley, Shepaug Valley and Air-Line Railroads to subscribe to the stock of these roads, by a majority vote, provided the call for town meeting shall be signed by persons representing a major part of the taxable property of the town.

The eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. NICHOLS, of Washington, a young lady about 17 years old, was outraged by a negro in a retired lane on the outskirts of Washington, late on Wednesday afternoon. She, in company with her two sisters, was on her way home from the Howard University, when the negro sprang out from a clump of bushes, seized her, and effected his purpose, notwithstanding her cries and the screams and efforts of her sisters to prevent. Information was at once given to the proper authorities, but the wretch succeeded in making his escape.

Dr. F. R. LEES, of England, will deliver an address on "Temperance," at the annual temperance gathering in Island Grove, Abington, Mass., on the 5th prox. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others are also expected to speak.

A paper advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, called the *New Idea*, and published in Vermont, is circulating extensively in and about Quebec. It is printed partly in English and partly in French.

Mr. BORIE has resigned the Secretaryship of the Navy, and yesterday Hon. G. M. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, was appointed in his place. Mr. ROBESON is a lawyer, and a resident of Camden, N. J. He was Attorney-General of the State in 1857 under Governor WARD.

Two Frenchmen were recently arrested in St. Henry, a town about nine miles from Quebec, for selling copies of the New Testament. The arrest was made at the instance of the parish priest. The one found guilty of the charge was fined six dollars and costs. A dispatch states that influential gentlemen are to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* suspended yesterday. It has been published continually since 1800.

JAMES WALLACE COOK, Lieutenant in the navy up to the commencement of the rebellion, then Captain and afterward Commodore in the rebel navy, died in Norfolk, Va., on Monday. He commanded the *Tennessee* at the battle of Roanoke Island, and subsequently was in command of the *Albemarle*.

The report is brought to Havana of the closing of the port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, to commerce on account of a local revolution.

A gang of dangerous counterfeiters, whose headquarters were near Huntington, Ind., has just been broken up and two of its most noted members arrested and a lot of plates captured, through the strategy of the wife of a prominent Western detective.

The statue of WASHINGTON, which the school children of the public schools of Philadelphia have purchased for presentation to the city, is to be raised on the 4th of July. Workmen are now preparing the foundation for it. It will stand in front of Independence Hall.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which General ROBERT E. LEE is President. At the Alumni meeting in the evening speeches were made by Commodore MAURY, General SMITH and others.

HIRAM HOLDEN, a boy employed as driver of an extra team of horses used in drawing the Plank-road cars up Bergen Hill, was discovered yesterday by Mr. HOPKINSON, the Superintendent of the Road, savagely beating one of the horses while the animal was doing its best. Mr. HOPKINSON had several times remonstrated with him, and had discharged several boys for the same kind of behavior. On this occasion his indignation got the better of his judgment, and he gave the boy two smart cuts across the back with his whip. The result has been two warrants, one against Mr. HOPKINSON for assault, and one against the boy for cruelty to animals.

The Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City, took place yesterday. The graduating class numbers twenty-two members. Bishop LITTLEJOHN preached the annual sermon, and Bishop POTTER presented the diplomas.

A few days ago DUNCAN McKEWEN, an insane young man, left the residence of his parents No. 8 Bowling-green, and has not since been heard from. He is about five feet seven inches in height, of stout build, full face, gray eyes, a scar across his nose, full black beard and moustache. He wore at the time of his departure a light felt hat, blue flannel blouse, and brown pantaloons with black stripes on the legs. Any person sending information about him to his parents, who are greatly distressed on account of their son's affliction and absence, will do them a great favor.

The yacht *Dauntless* sails to-day from Staten Island, with Captain J. G. BENNETT, Jr., on her Eastern voyage.

The Caledonian Club held its twelfth annual picnic yesterday at Jones' Wood. No games were played, but many members were present in Highland costume.

The Registration just closed in Virginia has greatly increased the white majority in the State. The Conservatives claim that their vote is increased 20,000.

The announcement which lately appeared in some of the papers that a change had been made in the Presidency of Columbia College does not apply to the College in this City. No change is contemplated in that institution. President BARNARD will remain in charge.

The children of the Five Points Mission had their annual excursion yesterday. They were accompanied by the treasurer and Rev. J. N. SHAFFER and many other friends of the Institution. They enjoyed a fine picnic in Barker's Grove, West Flushing, L. I.

Democratic Signs of the Times.

We have recently more than once pointed out the evidences of a movement in the ranks of the Democracy, based upon a demand for new leaders and new issues. We have shown by citations from the Democratic Press of California, Wisconsin and Indiana, and notably from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that there is discontent with the management of the party, and with the disposition of the leaders to make tradition the standard of party faith. These manifestations of discontent are mainly confined to the West; they are incidents of the vigorous growth which points to the future, and which chafes under an Eastern control that lives but in the past.

Evidence now appears to prove that the echoes of the lusty protestations of the West have reached the recesses of the Democratic sanctuary. The oracles here and at Boston have spoken in terms which indicate the significance of the Western outcry, and the difficulties that will be encountered by the party in the preparation of its next programme. Thus the *World* revives the mild remonstrances which it uttered just twelve months ago, but which it suddenly laid upon the shelf when SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated. It then insisted that, unless the Democracy recognized reconstruction as an accomplished fact, they could not hope for a hearing from the country. The party lash squelched the rebellious suggestion, and for months past the pen which indited it has been busy in the opposite direction. The Western revolt has once more inspired the *World* with courage to complain, and now we have it delicately hinting to its party the expediency of "accepting the situation," and—as we understand it—counselling that reconstruction and negro suffrage be regarded as settled questions. Again our contemporary reminds its associates that an extreme policy, of the kind embodied in the New-York platform of July last, involves inevitable defeat, and that it is idle to talk of victory at the South until negro votes be alienated from the Republicans.

Still more suggestive is the language of the Boston *Post*, a time-honored and consistent champion of Democracy pure and simple. The *World* has before now been suspected, and its words may carry little weight. But the *Post* is a redoubtable exponent of the Democratic gospel, and what it proposes will be to many law. When the *Post*, then, declares that "the negro is out of the fight," and that all issues relating to him have been "swept away by events," we must conclude that the world of Democracy does move, after all. "Only the present and the future remain," saith the same oracle; and to profit by either, the party is assured that it must so conduct itself that the suffrages of "reasonable and moderate Republicans" shall be "won over to the Democratic standard." The injunction is sweeping. The musty lore and the lachrymose entreaties of ALEX. H. STEPHENS and the Bourbonism of R. M. T. HUNTER disappear before it as completely as does the dogma dictated by BLAIR to the New-York Convention. The party must start afresh, it is told by the Boston journalist, or it may give up the ghost. No more nonsense about relics or the "ancient landmarks," a fresh and rational programme, or defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and wherever the old game is played.

But will the great men of the party listen to these counsels? Will the influences which had expression in the nomination of SEYMOUR quietly yield to the influences which were on the side of CHASE? Is it probable that they who have hitherto moulded and managed the party will make room for newcomers who do not worship the memory of JEFFERSON or swear by the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions? These queries the Boston *Post* does not attempt to answer; it is modest, as is its wont, and timid as well it may be. The *World* is bolder and more sanguine. "All the signs of the times," it declares, "indicate that the Democratic Party, instructed by experience, will not repeat that unfortunate blunder"—to wit, the blunder of the New-York Convention. But a year ago the same newspaper insisted that the Convention was sure to act wisely; and after the blunder had been perpetrated, our contemporary contended that it was not a blunder at all, but rather a display of political sagacity. A sincere respect, then, does not hinder us from doubting the interpretation of "the signs of the times" on which the *World's* prophecy altogether depends.

For where are signs of the times indicative of a radical change in the policy of the Democratic Party? Where are the signs of an advance by the party on the questions of reconstruction or negro suffrage? Where the tokens of its acceptance of reconstruction as a finished work, or of political equality as a result of the negro's citizenship? We confess that for signs and tokens of this sort we look in vain. There are Democrats in all the States who say, with the Boston *Post*, that "the negro is out of the fight," and would reconstruct their party accordingly. But we have yet to discover the first proof that in any State the party, as such, so accepts the situation. When the Democratic Convention of Ohio or Pennsylvania or Wisconsin boldly abolishes the negro as a text, and boldly promulgates a platform on which any "reasonable and moderate Republican" can by any possibility stand, we shall begin to think that the movement which has extorted recognition from the *World* and the *Post* may ultimately bring the party under the dominion of reason. At present, the leaders generally, North and South, worship their idols as devoutly as though nothing particular had happened; and we expect soon to behold them reenacting the "unfortunate blunder" of the New-York Convention with all their old indifference to consequences.

The Coup d'Etat in Mexico.

The Mexican *coup d'état* is accomplished. JUAREZ is no longer simple President of the Mexican Republic, but substantially *Dictator*; and the Congress that made him such, and from whose law alone he derives his dictatorial powers, has simplified the situation by taking itself out of the way, leaving behind a sort of Aulic Council of eight-and-twenty of its most prominent members, to aid JUAREZ in his new and formidable task.

The facts relating to this Congressional stroke were narrated in the TIMES of yesterday; the causes that inevitably led to it we pointed out some time since, with the prediction that a political crisis was at hand. Nor can we entirely blame the Juarez Administration for this high-handed act. Index-finger as it probably is to general revolution, it was in some measure forced upon its devisers by fate. The continuous revolts in Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and California, the lawlessness of bandits and guerrilla chiefs in Cohahuila, Zacatecas and Guadalajara, the frequent outbreaks in Guerrero and Oaxaca, the plots in Puebla, the constant unsettled condition of Yucatan, have kept the whole Republic in a broil, now north, now south, now west, while the weakness and corruption of the Government have been aggravated by the conduct of the State authorities.

What, then, is the Mexican situation today? JUAREZ is substantially military Dictator at the capital, with a sort of Congressional "Committee of Safety" to aid him, and the July elections approach, which may revolutionize the Republic. Two thousand military arrests were made in a single month; and the high-handed course of the Government shows what it will do in the coming Congressional elections. Meanwhile, Queretaro is already in arms, the State troops and the Federal being encamped within gun-shot, and the hostile feeling over the disputed Governorship is hot and bitter. Nuevo Leon is in a state of civil war, and so is Northern Tamaulipas. San Louis Potosi and Zacatecas are both the scenes of recent *pronunciamientos*, by parties bent on plunder. While such is the condition of the East, where ESCOBEDO has hitherto been thought strong enough and skillful enough to keep order, in the North a plot against JUAREZ has been discovered in Sinaloa, while the State authorities of Sonora have expelled his officers from the State, and sent them down to Mazatlan.

That dark days have come in the Mexican calendar is clear; nor does it need a prophet to foretell that worse remain behind. Should JUAREZ use his new power to strengthen his position, control the elections, put down his rivals, and clear the roads of robbers, the result would probably be a centralized Government, more powerful than has ever before been known in Mexico, but with the rights of States encroached upon unlawfully. The probabilities are, however, that his opportunities will be frittered away; that his assumption of control will be the signal for revolution through the Republic, and a revolution, too, which he will not be able to direct.

Our own interests have not yet been affected in Mexico by the new moves, nor will they be until the policy of JUAREZ and the Congress is more fully disclosed. The Mexican question, as it concerns us, is one that we have necessarily adjourned thus far for the Reconstruction, the Cuban and the Alabama questions; but it will soon demand definite solution. What instructions the new Minister, MARISCAL, will bring to Washington, time will disclose. This, however, is clear, that our Government is not free from responsibility for the present or the future condition of Mexico. That very right which we invoked to justify us in dethroning MAXIMILIAN and expelling France from Mexico, leaves a counterposing responsibility upon us to aid, so far as possible, the restoration of tranquillity and sound government to that Republic. It is chiefly remarkable that this responsibility has thus far been seen and urged by European observers more strongly than by our own people.

The Cuban Filibusters and the Government.

The promptness and energy with which the Administration has acted toward the Cuban filibusters cannot be too highly commended. All the more praise is due because the duty was in some respects ungracious, if not actually unpopular.

So far as the Cuban insurgents are concerned, their cause naturally appeals to American sympathy. Every American knows that the long Spanish rule in Cuba has been neither just nor enlightened—that it has been nothing but a blight and an incubus on one of the fairest portions of the Western World. American sympathies are always with the misgoverned everywhere.

Then, again, it is believed that American interests are much concerned in the success of that insurrection. There is little doubt that such success would facilitate and hasten the annexation of the island to our own territory. The island, once cut loose from Spain, would gravitate almost necessarily into our hands. That result would be merely a question of time and manner. Our Government already stands on the record as attaching great value to this acquisition, and one of its former Administrations, in regular negotiations, offered Spain one hundred millions cash down for it.

To all appearances the insurrection has reached that advanced stage at which all that is needed for its full consummation is just such help as these expeditions would have afforded. The discord of the Spanish Generals and officials has put them virtually *hors du combat*. The great mass of the white population of the island have turned against the old Government, and since their expulsion of DULCE, however bound many are by old ties of interest, they can no longer be depended upon for volunteers. Practically our Government had but to hold back its hand to get the prize for absolutely nothing. Non-interference would have been followed by Cuban independence, and that, in turn, by a voluntary annexation. But a little of the same inaction which the British Government practiced toward us in the case of the rebel pirates and fillibusters would have insured this result.

But we are proud to say that our Government did not suffer itself to be tempted for an instant. It was enough for it that it was bound by its own neutrality law and by the general law of nations to take no active part in the conflict, and to debar its people from any such part. It would connive at nothing, sought no excuses for delay, practiced no shifts or subterfuges—went straight to its duty, and did it effectually. It kept the national faith perfectly, and to-day that faith stands bright and clear before the world, not only above reproach, but above suspicion.

Such adherence to strict duty is refreshing. It carries us back to the earlier and better days of the Republic. It is just such conduct as WASHINGTON and MADISON observed in similar circumstances toward other nations, which gave us, while yet in the gristle, matchless honor throughout the world.

It is the right sort of propagandism, stronger than all armies or navies. As a practical refutation of the idea which all dynasties seek to inculcate, that democracies are swayed by impulse and by interest, and are reckless of law, it is worth ten thousand times over the wildest dreams of any of the fillibustering crew. Rejuvenated America thus inaugurates her new days by confronting the Old World Powers with their daring crimes, and feeble, pusillanimous, half-bred, bastard justice; and they

—"Find themselves compelled
Even to the teeth and forehead of their faults,
To give in evidence."

The Yerger Trial.

A modern murder trial, in which the defence of "temporary insanity" should fail to be set up, in lack of other devices, would be a legal phenomenon. The counsel for YERGER, who killed Colonel CRANE in Jackson, are not ambitious, however, to make such an innovation upon the traditional line of defence, and, accordingly, we are now treated to testimony "to show YERGER's insanity." He was clearly insane, in the sense that all assassins are; but there was method in his madness. His quietly traveling from Memphis to Jackson, bent on his purpose; his announcements that he would kill the Yankee; his formal challenge; his subsequent arming himself with a thug-knife; his removal of his gold sleeve-buttons, that morning, and leaving them at a druggist's, so that he might be ready for the encounter; his approach to his victim with coat buttoned up, and hand on his breast under his coat, and thug-knife in hand; his deliberate and repeated insults to an unarmed man, designed to provoke a contest—these and other incidents prove the attack to have been as deliberate as any in the annals of assassination.

If, on the other hand, the witnesses to YERGER's insanity mean that he was intoxicated, it is a different matter. Probably they can easily prove that he had fortified himself with liquor—and, indeed, Major CRANE himself told YERGER so at once, at the beginning of his tirade, and advised him to go quietly home. If, however, this is to be added to cases of "temporary insanity," from what horrors are we safe? YERGER himself must listen to these announcements of his "insanity" with curious emotion. He probably does not object at all to the witnesses who have discovered that circumstance about him, though at a similar suggestion on their part a month ago, he might have felt it his duty to thug-knife them for their pains.

We make these comments the more freely, because the trial will doubtless have been closed and the verdict rendered, before they reach the scene. Should that verdict be "guilty," we shall probably hear from certain quarters as fierce an outcry over military commissions in YERGER's case as in WEAVER's. But the former, like the latter, has only to thank people of his own way of thinking for the nature of his tribunal. Those who "prefer military rule" in Mississippi, Texas and Virginia to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, have only themselves to complain of for military trials. If it be ordinarily more difficult to escape punishment in these latter than in jury trials under civil law, it is because, in all countries, military law considers the killing of a military authority either by a soldier or a civilian as among the highest of crimes, to be most surely followed by the penalty. If, on the other hand, YERGER makes out a case of insanity, it is very clear that, instead of being hanged, he should be confined in an insane asylum. Such insane people should not be suffered to go at large, both for their own sake and the public's.

Military rule at the South is, let us hope, soon to be ended. Considering what the war was, this rule has not been of long continuance anywhere, nor has it been burdensome. Its operation has, on the whole, been beneficial in preserving order in communities composed almost wholly of participants in the rebellion, on the one hand, and freedmen on the other. Its term, let us hope, is almost over, because it is an abnormal form of government—a disagreeable if not dangerous necessity. But while it lasts, it must be and will be, respected. The chief ground of wonder is that so few men of the Yerger stamp have sought to withstand it and defy its power.

Napoleon at Chalons—France and Belgium.

NAPOLEON has been visiting the Camp at Chalons, and celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Solferino by making a speech to the army, couched in true Napoleonic language. He boldly claimed for France that her victories were "the history of the progress of civilization," and exhorted the soldiers on that ground to preserve the remembrance of the battles fought by their fathers and themselves, and by so doing to "maintain the military spirit, which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions." This, supplemented by the usual recommendation to persevere in the same course, and thus render themselves worthy of so great a nation, seems to have been the main point of the Emperor's address. There is nothing, as far as we can see, particularly significant in the words employed, but as it is never possible for him to open his mouth without importance been attached to his utterances in some quarter or other, there will doubtless be a good deal of agitation caused by the fact that the anniversary of so recent a battle has been chosen by him to deliver an address which, though not entirely warlike in character, is nevertheless a justification on high moral and patriotic grounds of the past wars of the second Empire, and consequently a justification beforehand of future wars to be undertaken with the same lofty aims.

We only hope that there is no connection between the address of the Emperor and the falling through of the negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial conference, reported by the same cable dispatch. There has long been a strong disposition on the part of the semi-official Press of Paris, if not to pick a regular quarrel with Belgium, at least to heap insults on that country of the most offensive description, and to raise a wild outcry of injured innocence if a single word questioning the sincerity of the Emperor, or attributing anything but the most purely disinterested motives to France, is uttered by a Belgian statesman, or printed in a Belgian newspaper. In reading one or two of the officious French prints, one might fancy that the fable of the wolf and the lamb was being reenacted in a different shape, but with very slight deviations from the original plot. In France, where the Press is under strict Government censorship, it is passively allowed to heap insult upon insult upon Belgium, while a single sentence in a Belgian newspaper, over which the Belgian Government has no control whatever, is seized upon by the literary "Mamelukes of the Empire" as an excuse for shrieking out their demands for an immediate clearance of that "den of assassins," Belgium. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the negotiations which bid fair at one time to have brought all outstanding differences between the two countries to a settlement, should have again fallen to the ground. As long as the questions still at issue remain unsettled, and as long as the suspicion still exists that, under certain contingencies, the Emperor may want war, as an escape from domestic difficulties, even such vague and indefinite incitements to the "military spirit" of France will not be regarded with perfect easiness throughout Europe. Whether, however, the war with Belgium, so earnestly demanded by the Emperor's chosen satellites of the Press, could be termed a war in the interests of civilization, is a matter for them to explain.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Monday morning the *Great Eastern*, bearing the French cable, left Brest. At Tuesday noon she was out 174 miles. On Wednesday she was out 294 miles, on Thursday evening she was out 377 miles, and had paid out 400 miles of cable. It is thus seen that progress is being made at almost the rate of 100 miles per day. If all goes well the greater part of the cable will be safe in its "briny bed" next week.

The change in the Secretaryship of the Navy will not attract much public interest. During his short term of office Secretary BORIE has not imposed many duties upon himself. Neither in his own special Department nor in the general work of the Cabinet has he made any great impression. We hope the new Secretary will prove to be an efficient officer.

A remarkable letter of respect and compliment to General SICKLES appears in our columns. The signers are many of the leading men of the City,—representing its commercial and political interests as well as the highest circles of society.

The venerable *National Intelligencer* newspaper of Washington gave up the ghost of its former self yesterday. Reversing the line in "Macbeth" we may say that it should have died *hereafter*. The conduct of the paper has been miserably poor for some years past. There was nothing in it to remind one of the old-time days of GALES and SEATON, when the *Intelligencer* confidently stood at the head of political journalism in this country, and in a large measure controlled the fortunes of at least four Administrations, from JEFFERSON in 1800 to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1825-29, and at a later period was the able, dignified and influential organ of the Whig Party and of at least three Whig Presidents, HARRISON, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Mr. JOSEPH GALES, Jr., as he was known before his father's decease, was an Englishman by birth, coming to this country at an early age, and subsequently publishing a paper in Raleigh, N. C., in partnership with his father, up to the year 1809, when he removed to Washington and established the *National Intelligencer*. He was afterward joined by his brother-in-law Mr. W. W. SEATON. Both have paid the debt of nature within the last ten years. Mr. SEATON lived to see the outbreak of the great rebellion, which he and his distinguished partner had labored for half a century to avert. He was for several terms Mayor of Washington. Both partners were highly esteemed in social life, and without pretension to the compliment were literally courted by nearly all the leading statesmen of the country who illustrated the annals of Congress from 1800 to 1830. It is lamentable to reflect that two such useful men should die poor, but such we believe was the fact. Mr. GALES was the first newspaper man at the seat of Government to introduce short-hand reporting in Congress. He was himself an expert in stenography, and the illustrious men of both Houses, like WEBSTER and CALHOUN and CLAY and LOWNDES and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and EDWARD EVERETT esteemed it the highest compliment to have their speeches reported by him in person.

We suppose that the new Secretary of the Navy will reverse the order of Secretary BORIE changing the names of our naval vessels. Instead of the beautiful and characteristic Indian titles they have lately had, Mr. BORIE gave them names derived from classical mythology and from English precedent. We ought now to get back the genuine American designations.

Popularizing yacht racing is an almost impossible undertaking. The more experienced sportsmen vote it "slow," and the general public look on it as incomprehensible. But the Brooklyn Yacht Club, in numbering the contesting yachts in the regatta on Thursday, did much to make the race intelligible. If the yachts which allowed time had started behind time, instead of with the others, the "outcome" would have been more interesting and exciting also. The arrangements of the regatta, however, were on the whole commendable. The race was the most beautiful, if not the most exciting, ever seen in the bay; and that the efforts of the Club to popularize the amusement were in the right direction, is shown by the great crowd of attendants.

In our last we had a notice of the marriage of Lady ANNE ISABELLA BLUNT, grandchild of Lord BYRON, the poet, which may have reminded some of our readers of the bride's brother, Lord OCKHAM, son of the Earl of LOVELACE, who worked for some years at the trade of a carpenter or ship-builder, and lived on his wages. ADA herself had a great deal of oddity and self-will, with a curious love of horse-racing and betting. Young OCKHAM died in 1862. His biography would probably be a very extraordinary one—somewhat in keeping with the prestige of his ancestors for many generations. Genius, they say, is nearly allied to madness; and the young man might have got, with his grandfather's blood, a good deal of his eccentricity and self-will.

It is almost impossible to believe the dispatch that two gentlemen have been arrested and one of them fined, in Canada, for selling copies of the Gospels. The customs in some parts of Canada are such as belong to despotic regions and the dark ages. It is certainly time that the proposition for the annexation of Canada took shape.

The school children of Philadelphia have raised, among themselves, the means to erect a monument to WASHINGTON, which will be completed on Independence Day. In praising them for this beautiful and patriotic action, we would commend their example to the children of our own City. Our Common Council have disgraced themselves by erecting a hideous caricature of WASHINGTON in front of the City Hall. Can we not have a respectable statue of the great American in the Central Park?

"Johnny the Geek" has been sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. We should like to know how long he will be allowed to stay there, or how long he will be pleased to stay there.

We are pleased to learn that the benefit which Boston intends to give to GILMORE is already certain of being a great success. Those who have laughed at the Coliseum, ridiculed the festival, made light of GILMORE, and talked foolishly about the enthusiasm of Boston, can now see what they have brought about.

It was of cancer in the mouth that Count VON DER GOLTZ has just died. For many years he has been afflicted with this terrible disease, and his case has been much spoken of in the medical circles of Europe. He recently underwent an operation at the hands of the eminent French surgeon NELATON, but it seems to have been of no avail.

We are pleased to see that the Board of Health has taken hold of the dog question in real earnest, and has instructed its counsel to prepare an ordinance by which the Summer vagrancy among canines of the Metropolis will be effectually cured, and our anxiety concerning the hydrophobia assuaged. We would urge the utmost possible haste in the matter. The hot season is already upon us and no time is to be lost. Let the stray dogs of our streets be pounded at once.

We are glad to see that there is a prospect of a large representation of Irish-Americans at the National Convention of Irish Republicans soon to be held in Chicago. During the last few years the attachment of this element to the Democratic Party has been greatly weakened, and we are rejoiced at their determination to organize their forces.

That prince of spiritualistic humbugs, MUMLER, having been thoroughly exposed before the Courts, has given up picture-taking and has vanished from the Metropolis. He now appears in the role of an itinerant lecturer, "going about and seeking whom he may devour." He harangues his audiences for an hour or more on the mysteries of the "Summer Land," and then opens a valise and deals out his trashy pictures at the rate of twenty-five cents each. That he is being liberally patronized is but one more proof that the American people delight in being humbugged.

Laws do not change the habits of society all at once. The Eight-hour law has a strong feeling of custom to contend against, and a great many vocation are better inclined to earn some-thing more with their two hours than to spend them in the dear dignity of independence. The painters prefer $4 for ten hours' work, before less money for less labor; and the bricklayers, we believe, are in general of the same mind. It will take time to adjust the Eight-hour law to our energetic state of society.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One of the eccentricities of French character, and particularly of theatrical French character, was last evening exhibited by a number of ladies and gentlemen lately belonging to the troupes of Mr. GRAU and Mr. FISK, who produced "for one night only" SARDOU's excellent comedy "Séraphine," at this establishment. Why an elaborate and difficult play should thus have been carefully prepared, rehearsed and put upon the stage—above all the stage of the Academy of Music—with no purpose beyond that of a single representation, it passes our power to explain. Whatever the object, the performance was not without a certain success. The audience was fair in numbers, and as cordial as could have been expected in an atmosphere so totally unpaited to this sort of entertainment. It is unnecessary to say more of the story of "Séraphine" than that it illustrates in a partially new form the old idea of the desolating consequences of abject subservicncy to an unnatural priestly tyranny. The satire is keen and effective, as might have been supposed from the excitement it created when first produced in Paris. In this country, however, the piece will attract attention only by the liveliness of its incidents and the cleverness of its construction. The performance last evening was generally good. Two artists hitherto unknown among us, M. and Mme. MOREAU, appeared for the first time, and were well received, but neither their acting nor that of their associates demands minute consideration.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An afternoon performance of "Dora" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will be given to-day, beginning at 2 o'clock. The Boston company will remain at this establishment until the last of next week, after which, it is understood, they will occupy Wallack's Theatre—a most advantageous change to everybody concerned at both houses, and to the public as well.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Only two more representations of "Mother Hubbard," in its present shape, will be given at Wallack's Theatre. On Monday a new introductory burlesque entitled "Corallina; or, Rupert the Reckless," will be introduced, and with next week, we believe, the performances of the English troupe will terminate.

Plymouth Organ Concert.

The last organ concert of this season will be given at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn today at 4 o'clock. Mr. S. P. WARREN, of Grace Church, New-York, will have charge of the organ, and Miss MATILDA E. TODDT, the young violiniste, will make her last appearance prior to her departure for Rochester to continue her musical studies. The price of admission remains fifteen cents.

The Lesson of Mr. Raymond's Death.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Newspaper articles upon the life and services of the late Mr. RAYMOND, which have appeared in all parts of the country, form a mass of elegiac literature of the most interesting and instructive character. Writing with swift professional facility upon the bare telegram announcing his death, hundreds of editors far apart geographically as in political prejudices and personal interests—not one out of scores of them ever having seen or known Mr. RAYMOND, and feeling no sense of individual loss in his untimely departure—have yet unanimously tendered the garlands of their eulogy to be laid upon his tomb. In such spontaneous, universal, disinterested tributes to the abilities and the worth of the deceased, we read the lesson of the hour. It is a lesson that sinks deeper in our heart than the most eloquent utterances of clergymen pronouncing funeral discourses, or resolutions of regret adopted by societies and clubs which miss the quick brain and genial sympathy that were the life and soul of their meetings. It is a lesson that should be remembered life-long by all of us who have in hand this mighty agency of the press; a power for which we claim, unhesitatingly, in this year of grace, 1869, the leadership in the world of thought, and through thought, of action.

Many, as of secondary importance, all that is deservedly said of Mr. RAYMOND'S great talents, his industry, his unrivaled dispatch of pressing work, his superb mastery of debate, his patriotism, the uniform morality of his teachings—all that others of the distinguished living of our land may have in common with him—he fastens at once upon the crowning excellence of his character, the attribute precious above all others which has so silenced envy and detraction, and elicited so many expressions of heartfelt sorrow at the sudden quenching of his life. This rare quality was his moderation of statement and tone, his freedom from bitterness and personal abuse in the conduct of the TIMES. He started that paper to supply a want generally felt and acknowledged in the ranks of the great party to which he belonged. Possessing the mental peculiarities which precisely adapted him for the editorship of a moderate, fair-toned Republican journal, he exactly supplied the desideratum; and from 1851 down to his death he continually left the impress of his just discrimination and amenity upon the daily issues of the paper.

We have all broken lances with him, but in fair tourney, and without anger or resentment on his side certainly. There is scarcely a journalist in the land, of whatever politics or shade of opinion on great public questions, who has not at some time combatted, after his own taste and fashion, with Mr. RAYMOND. In all these controversies Mr. RAYMOND bore a knightly part. The cause which he had espoused was that for which he fought. He seemed to cherish no secret, deadly grudge toward those who changed for the time to be in the lists as his opponents.

To his eyes they all wore the visor down. They were impersonal; known only by the colors tied about their arms or the pennons that fluttered from their spears, as the champions of the cause with which he contended. This was the honor and glory of our deceased brother and friend. He is not the only one who has imported into journalism the refined courtesy of the true gentleman. There were others before him who had striven and now strive to soften the asperities of party conflicts and the clash of opinions by all possible means. But of all who have sought to elevate the tone of journalism, by the substitution of gentleness and generosity for cruelty and the persistent charge of the lowest and meanest motives upon rival editors, statesmen and politicians who stand in their way, Mr. RAYMOND was one of the brightest and most conspicuous examples. Dying in the full possession of his powers, and visibly wielding such healthful influences upon the American Press, promising the continuation of the beneficent work for many years, his loss is profoundly and acutely felt. It is the comparatively modern and true type of editor, even more than the man, that is mourned. In the unanimous opinions of the Press upon this, the chief characteristic of Mr. RAYMOND'S professional career, we may all see the kind of merit which is hereafter to be recognized as the principal claim of editors to the respect and esteem not merely of their brethren, but of mankind.

Little thought Mr. RAYMOND on every occasion when he fortunate to fix some smiting nickname upon another editor, or to put in circulation some story prejudicial to his character, or to attribute to him some base motive for his opinions, or to sting and irritate him in any way with that most poisonous of weapons—a pen dipped in the venom of malice—that he assured little did he think that those courteous forbearances were like drops of moisture mounting from earth to heaven to

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary—Address of Bishop Lee—Names of the Graduates and Award of Diplomas.

The Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, situated in Twentieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, took place yesterday at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street. At 10 o'clock religious services commenced there. The students of the Seminary occupied the central pews. Very few other persons were present.

Morning prayer was said by Rev. Geo. H. Dashiell, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, Rev. Dr. Eccles, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Lenox, Mass., and Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y. The first lesson was read by Rev. Chas. R. Hale, M. A., Chaplain United States Navy, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The second lesson was by Rev. John P. Lundy, M. A., assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New-York City. Bishop Potter presided, assisted by the Bishops of Pittsburg and Long Island. The class, numbering twenty-two, was presented by the Dean, Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., to the presiding Bishop, who delivered to them the diplomas of the Seminary with an appropriate address.

The following are the names of the graduates, twenty-two in number:

Rev. Mortimer M. Benton, Jr., Kentucky; Rev. Walter Delafield, B. A., New-York; Henry A. Dows, A. B., New-York; E. Augustus Edgerton, A. M., New-York; J. Alexander Gilfillan, Minnesota; Edward C. Houghton, A. B., New-York; Henry Emerson Hovey, B. A., Connecticut; Rev. Frederick S. Hyde, New-York; Peter Augustus Jay, A. M., New-York; Rev. John B. Joyner, North Carolina; Reynold M. Kirby, A. B., Western New-York; Charles S. Knapp, A. B., New-York; Edward Horatio Krans, B. A., Montreal; Robert Shaw Lobb, B. A., New-York; Stephen A. McNally, A. B., New-York; Joseph Richey, B. A., Pittsburg; Leonard Kip Storrs, M. A., Maine; Francis Horatio Stubbs, A. B., New-Jersey; Isaac Van Winkle, A. M., New-York; Geo. Herbert Watson, A. B., New-York; J. Bloomfield Wetherill, New-York; Clement J. Whipple, A. B., New-York.

Bishop A. H. Littlejohn preached the sermon to the graduates. His subject was "Christian Theology, its place and relations as a distinct science, the influences now at work tending to modify its form and attitudes, and the probable results of the operation of those influences." He entered into an explanation of the doctrines of the Church, and made an elaborate defence against the charge that has been brought that the premises of Christian theology are incorrect, and its deductions unsound. He proceeded to show that it was not only an exact science, but that its deductions were in strict accordance with scientific truth. Then, addressing the graduating class, he said: It will be your privilege to pursue the study of theology with some marked advantages in your favor. The progress of events has ranged the adversaries of the faith in such distinct groups, and affixed to them such definite badges, that no more blows need be struck in the dark, no more time or strength wasted upon uncertain issues. The liberty of the age has thrown all error into bold relief and given to envy and delusion a tongue. On all sides we witness the activity and agitation which truth seeks its precious opportunity. It is, moreover, the marked intellectual peculiarity of our time that there is no leading tendency or cherished speculation of the human mind that affects belief which has not been so far worked out as to justify an assured conviction of its logical and practical results. Individualism, Humanism, Rationalism, Pantheism, Mysticism, Materialism, are no longer weird figures, wandering like aforetime in half shadow. They hang before us like well-drawn portraits, glowing with the flesh tints of reality. They hang too in the free gallery of the common thought of the race. Besides, we are privileged, as never before, to study the law of reactions in human opinion, one of the most instructive of all fields of inquiry. It so happens that some of the most momentous of these reactions have well nigh completed their cycle, and it is now quite sure that each and all will corroborate the lesson so often taught, so seldom heeded, that no adverse wave from the outer sea of secular thought strikes the foundations of Catholic truth which in its refluent path does not leave behind it some new treasure to be garnered in the storehouse of Christian evidence. Again, it is part of this law of reaction, and opinion, and life, that intellectual movements descend from the few to the many; from the cloisters of thinkers to the busy multitude; while emotional movements, embodying the moral wants and spiritual hopes of the soul, begin with the many, and ascend to the few. This generation has been largely occupied with the former. There are evident symptoms that the next generation will be swayed by the latter. If so, then we shall see the great heart of mankind, aching fed on the chaff and husks of the wisdom of this world, break forth from the field of the alien, and, with a cry of anguish, as from the lips of a penitent prodigal, cast itself on the wild flood of sorrowing want upon the bosom of the God and Saviour of Revelations, uttering the old confession, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before Thee, and am no longer worthy to be called Thy son." It is the strange providence of the hour that the probability of such a reaction exactly coincides with the desire now evident in the better circles of theological inquiry to eliminate more and more from Christian doctrine the speculative, and therefore variable element, to return to the dogmatic simplicity and, may we not hope, to the melting, all-conquering love of apostolic days. One more assurance, one more sign of privilege and cheer for you, young friends, and I shall be done. There are those who are never weary of asserting that not only is there a gulf now opened between the results of the best scientific thought and the creed of the Church; but that it is constantly growing wider, so that all hope of bridging it is well nigh lost. They who tell you this belt yourselves with heavenly light and consciously, symmetrically built upon the foundations which are none other than the pillows of the throne of God.

The services closed with the communion, nearly all present partaking of the bread and wine. The music, under the direction of E. Gregory Prout, organist, was a notable feature of the occasion.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey.

The Baccalaureate Sermon at the Commencement exercises at Princeton will be delivered by President McCosh, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 29th. The public exercises will commence in the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. The history of the Society will be read by Professor Henry C. Cameron. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Richard S. Field, LL. D.

The Literary Societies will meet in their respective halls at 10 o'clock, and again at the close of the public exercises in the church.

The trustees, Faculty and Alumni of the Cla-

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The orations by representatives of the Literary societies from the Junior class, will be delivered in the First Church on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission to the Junior center exercises at 9:30 A. M. The Master's Oration will be delivered by John K. Cowan, Esq., of Ohio. The Alumni dinner tickets will also be issued the evening at 7 o'clock, at the old Second Presbyterian Church.

Commencement at General Lee's College at Lexington, Va.

Richmond, Va., Friday, June 25.

The Commencement exercises of Washington College, Lexington, took place yesterday. Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, addressed the literary societies. General Lee distributed the medals and diplomas. G. W. McCormick, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Trustees, who was unavoidably absent, sent his check for $2,000 as a substitute for his personal appearance. Many distinguished persons from other States were present.

At the Alumni dinner at night, speeches were made by Commodore Maury, General Smith and others.

The college prize oration was delivered by C. C. Garrett, of Texas; the law class oration by John T. Pendleton, of Kentucky; and the Cincinnati oration by J. P. Strider, of West Virginia.

Class Day at Harvard College.

Boston, Friday, June 25.

Class Day at Harvard College was observed to-day in the customary manner, the literary exercises consisting of an oration, poem and ode. The Class boat race, that usually take place the present month, were omitted this year.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Trumbull Cary, of Batavia.

Trumbull Cary, Esq., of Batavia, N. Y., died at that place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at the advanced age of 89 years. He was one of the earliest settlers of Western New-York, having gone to Batavia, then in the wilderness, before the war of 1812. Soon afterward he was appointed Postmaster of the town, and held the office upward of twenty years. He was extensively engaged in mercantile transactions for over a quarter of a century, and early in life accumulated a handsome fortune. He was one of the originators of the Bank of Genesee, for over twenty years its President, and a Director at the period of his decease. Soon after the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement he was elected a member of the State Senate, entering that body with William H. Seward, with whom he formed a close political and personal friendship, which continued up to the day of Mr. Cary's death. He long age, however, withdrew from active business and political affairs, and devoted himself to the care of his estate and to works of private and public benevolence. For nearly fifty consecutive years he had been one of the Vestrymen of St. James' Church, and at his demise was one of its Wardens. He lived to see the old Eighth Senatorial District grow from a wilderness to a garden, and to increase from a few thousand inhabitants to a population of nearly a million. He was a thorough gentleman of the old school—intelligent, upright, courteous, liberal, hospitable. Throughout Western New-York his name was familiar as household words, and he has gone to his rest rich in the esteem of its people.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

Senator Morrill's Speech in the Republican State Convention.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill presided over the Maine Republican State Convention in Bangor, on Wednesday, and on taking the chair made an eloquent and able speech. He eulogized the course of the Republican Party during and since the war, and said:

The American Union has before it an indefinite lease of life and a career of unparalleled prosperity, greatness and glory, conditional only upon obedience to the will of Providence and fidelity to its true principles. That civilization which was cherished in a portion of the Union, and which was naturally hostile to freemen and free society, has forever ceased. The "irrepressible conflict" is, under Providence, repressed. There is no longer a South with its system of society founded on servitude, and a North with its system of free society, but everywhere throughout the land a national unity is at least possible. The triumphs of the nation have defined and harmonized, it is to be hoped. Federal authority and State rights, secession, nullification, State rights, State sovereignty, allegiance and the like, always moral treason against the nation, go into history among the discarded fallacies of the past. The General Government under the Constitution stands as the supreme power for the common defence, and in the supervision of the general interests of the nation, with local self-government under the rights reserved to the people. Development now, not expansion, is the law of our national life. Development the principle, expansion the incident. All national expansion to be safe must be homogeneous. The conquests the American people seek are not acquisition of sovereignties or distinct nationalities by force of arms or by purchase, but the voluntary accessions of individual communities, territories, by the attractive force of free institutions in full and captivating development. The principles of our liberty, civilization and institutions are doubtless to dominate the continent, and our systems of State and national power, combined into harmonious and well defined relations, are, it may not be questioned, adapted to indefinite empire. A desire rapidly to anticipate our manifest destiny is unwise. Our "masterly strike of policy" is patient, waiting for the development of that superabundant power and prosperity whose sway and attraction are alike irresistible. I would not encourage reprisals even, for the conduct alike inhospitable, unjustifiable and unnatural of a Government whose "outlying dominion" is easily accessible to our arms, while I would not have abated one jot or tittle of that populist censure and stern determination which spring from her record of wanton outrage against the rights of citizens of the United States. Until reparation and retribution shall be made ample, England is not happy, at least under the presentment of her misdeeds by the great American Senator, she does not seem to contemplate the future with composure. Let the galled jade wince. We can await the judgment of history and the judgment of other days, if she can afford to stand in the pillory of public opinion so long.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

A House Burned and a Woman Whipped by Masked Marauders.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 22.

Mrs. Lucinda Green, a woman who has been living in Lincoln County, arrived in this city yesterday, and reported to Captain George C. Shadburne, Superintendent of Police, a most unpleasant condition of affairs in Lincoln County. She stated that she had resided about thirteen miles from Stanford, on a farm owned by her mother, and that one night, about three weeks ago, a party of men, under the leadership of one Hiram Hoock, had come to the house in search of her husband, Jimmy Green, whom they intended to hang because he had refused to join them. They called themselves Kuklux, but there was nothing about them dress to indicate their connection with that dangerous and powerful organization. Two of them had their coats turned inside out, and all of them had been drinking freely of whisky. They had hitched their horses about a quarter of a mile from Mrs. Green's and had come to her house on foot. The expedition was made with the idea of finding Jimmy Green at home, but he had gone to Green County, Illinois, fully three months before, though he was supposed to be hidden somewhere in or near the house. Mrs. Green and her two children and a brother 12 years of age were at home when the visitors arrived about midnight, and one of them, Bill McCord, at once made his way to Jimmy Green's bed, where he was supposed to be sleeping. Instead of finding Jimmy, he seized Mrs. Green, crying out, "I've got him!" but the woman, freeing herself, seized a chair, knocked him down, and then, assailing him with her fist for a few minutes put him under rather severe treatment.

McCord soon dragged her out of the house, making a terrible fuss over his bruises, and almost the entire party drew pistols on her as she appeared. One of them cried, "Give her fifty lashes and let her go." She was struck several times with switches, and one of the party, she alleges, knocked her down with a small hook sapling. A fellow known as Will Walls jerked two button rings from her finger under the impression that they were valuable. After the inmates of the house had all been hustled out, and Jimmy had not turned up, they set fire to the building, which was soon burned to the ground.

Mrs. Green asserts that by the light of the flames she recognized a number of the party, and reports the names of Henderson Hoock, Bill McCord, Henry Waters, Henry Leech, Benny Leech, Bill Wedfell, Sam Uptergrove, Enoch Uptergrove, Will Walls and Will Gibson. She was permitted to make her way to a neighbor's house, and until a few days since remained in the neighborhood, working for her board. She is now on her way with her two children to join her husband in Illinois, and is without means. It is

[illegible]

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CRAMER—BARKER.—At New-York, on Thursday, June 24, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, William H. Cramer, of Milwaukee, to Miss Harriet L. Barker, of this City.

KINGSBURY—THAYER.—On Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., assisted by Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Rev. Howard Kingsbury, of Carlisle, Penn., to Sophia H. Thayer, eldest daughter of Stephen H. Thayer, Esq. No cards.

MCNEILTY—CAFFORD.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Postlethwaite, William H. McNeilty to Frances Helen, youngest daughter of H. H. Stafford, all of Brooklyn.

RILEY—WHITEHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Moore, John Riley to Emma Louisa Whitehorne, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—CARRAGAN.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, by Rev. T. W. Wells, Emmett Smith, of Greenville, N. J., to Maitie L., only daughter of Hanson Carragan, of Bayonne City, N. J.

SMITH—PETTIS.—On Saturday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Rev. A. Gleason, William T. Smith to Carrie H. Pettis, daughter of the late Joseph H. Pettis, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—At Glenwood, Yonkers, on Friday, June 25, James Bowman, formerly of this City, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Holme, Glenwood, on Saturday, at 7 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Sunday morning.

COX.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, June 24, Mary, widow of E. N. Cox, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late J. L. H. Montandevert, in the 86th year of her age.

DARGAVEL.—On Thursday, June 24, Levina, daughter of John and Caroline Dargavel, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 230 Bleecker-st. on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, June 25, James Devlin, native of Loughduckland, County Down, Ireland, for a lingering illness, aged 69 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Hugh Devlin, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FARRELL.—At Paris, France, on Tuesday, June 22, Philip R. Kearny, in his 57th year.

MASON.—In Schwalbach, Germany, on Thursday, June 24, Daniel Gregory Mason, of the firm of Mason, Buttrick & Mason, aged 49 years.

NEWTON.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, Martha T., wife of J. C. Newton, in the 29th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Fort Lee, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the 3 o'clock train from foot of Canal-st. The boat will return at 7 P. M. from Englewood Village.

PALMER.—On Friday, June 25, after a short illness, Courtland, only son of Charles P. and Rosina T. Palmer, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 105 East 26th-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday, June 25, suddenly, Mary A., wife of Wilson G. H. Randolph, daughter of Henry A. Royce and daughter of Peter F. Randolph, Sr., aged 27 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av., on Tuesday, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALMER.—On Thursday, June 24, at 11 A. M., William S. Walmer, in his 71st year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 26, at 2 P. M., from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great sale of the season was made yesterday at Hamilton Park, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The excursion boat took down an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, one of the most respectable and appreciative parties that has been gathered together this season. The sail was delightful; a band of music enlivened the trip with a variety of well-selected airs, and all on board were happy and joyous. Arriving at the grounds a truly royal lunch was served up. Everything that could be desired was furnished; sandwiches of excellent quality, ice-cream, strawberries and cream, &c., &c., while distributed about the tables were several immense bowls of very seductive punch. To provide for the perfect comfort of his guests, Mr. HAMILTON had provided an immense tent under which the lunch was served. During lunch the band favored the company with more music, after which a quiet stroll over the grounds for perhaps half an hour was indulged in, and then the sale commenced. The bidding was quite animated, and the prices obtained very fair; all the lots were not sold though, always mindful of the comfort of his guests, Mr. HAMILTON adjourned the sale at an early hour to permit his friends to return to New-York before the business of the day being over, the City cars would be uncomfortably crowded. A good force of policemen were in attendance, but their services were not needed. To enable those who were not so fortunate as to secure a lot at the sale, and others who could not attend, a chance to purchase a home on this lovely island, the owner has empowered Mr. BLEECKER to sell the remaining plots at private sale. Particulars may be had at his office, No. 77 Cedar-street. The party returned to New-York without mishap, highly appreciating the princely manner in which they had been entertained, and unanimously thanking Mr. HAMILTON for the very many pleasures he had afforded them.

To-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have their great sale at Rye, N. Y. A large party will undoubtedly attend, and the sale will probably be very successful. The extra train will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Transportation to and from Rye, and collation on the grounds, free. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

HAMILTON PARK, S. I.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots in block No. 2, Hamilton Park, each 25x100, Chas. Dewey, cash	$1,200
4 lots, block No. 3, each 25x100, Alfred M. Williams, cash	1,300
4 lots, block No. 3, each 25x100, Chas. Dewey, cash	2,700
4 lots, block No. 3, each 25x100, Charles Hartman, cash	2,000
4 lots, block No. 3, each 25x100, Isaac R. Bray, cash	1,200
4 lots, block No. 3, each 25x100, H. H. Lynch, cash	1,400
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, Charles Dewey, cash	1,400
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	1,400
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	1,300
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	1,300
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	1,150
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	1,175
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, cash	900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, w. s., between 146th and 147th sts., 199.10x192.2 ..... $21,800
Orchard-st., No. 21, 17.4x90 ..... (gold) 2,500
41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x97.4x 24,750
125th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 2,500
26th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 10,250
26th-st., n. s., 162 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 38x100.5 21,000
26th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 24,000
26th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 18,000
31st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.8x 8,920
32d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.9x 15,000
32d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.9x 25.8x100.4x 12,200
New-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 82d-st., 20.8x101.11x 1,000
125th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.11 ..... Dem.
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 2,500
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 86th-st., 25.8x100x25.1x25 1,000
110th-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 93d-st., 50x100 3,450

Lease Recorded.

Centre-st., Nos. 106, 108 and 110, 5 years, per year $3,200
Avenue C, No. 177, 2 years and 11 months, $850 until May 1, 1870, and for the last 2 years, per year 900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. e. s., 65.5 ft. s. e. of Lexmark-st., 21.3x42.12 900
Bergen-st. and Schenectady-av., n.w. corner, 140x100 11,000
Same land, same deed 9,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 213.4 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 78.1x—x22.22 1,250
Carroll-st., n. s., 85.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16x75x77x140x72x74 22,100
Carroll-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 17.4x69.9 5,200
Centre-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 775
Hamilton-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 800
Huron-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 800
Hickory-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 6,500
Meserole-st., n. s., 446.4 ft. from Bushwick-av., 22x100 625
Mill-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100 6,500
River-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100 375
River-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100 375
Spencer-st., n. s., 225 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100 1,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 113.6 ft. s. e. of Kent-av., 16x200 20,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 16x92 ..... Dem.
Woodbine-st., n. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 400
Woodbine-st., s. s., 325 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 400
Withers-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25.10x62x76 725
Wilson-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 25x100 1,325
Wilson-st., s. s., 115.11 ft. e. of Kent-av., 23x100x42x102 1,000
9th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 20.9x100x28x100 ..... Dem.
12th-st., n. s., 267.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100, deed 1864 200
Baltic-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Smith-av., 50x100 5,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 475.10 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x100 6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100 6,000
Lots Nos. 14 and 16 Wood Point road 3,200
Lots Nos. 82 to 91 on Passenger map Bedford 700
Lots in Dutch Clinton-st., New-Utrecht 700
Lots Nos. 215 to 218, J. A. Willink's map 2,400
Lots Nos. 6 to 10, 27 to 31, 39 to 43, same map 22,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, with private stable and 16 lots of ground, at Washington Heights; has all modern improvements. DYE & CURTISS, No. 320 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale cheap, with or without carpets, mirrors, &c. Apply on the premises No. 441 West 47th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE OR sale will be leased unfurnished, except doctor's office. Apply as above.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company, as private sale only. Apply at the office on the premises, or to ELAU VELIT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway.

BAGGS' HOTEL, UTICA, N. Y., FOR SALE.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor this widely-known hotel, including the real estate, furniture, stables, &c., is now offered for sale. With a national reputation acquired during more than half a century of uninterrupted prosperity, and with an unusually select patronage, the general location of four railroads and also fronting on the main business street of one of the most beautiful and inland growing cities, the commanding advantages are universally conceded. It is both the most fashionable home for regular travelers, and also a Summer hotel where families must stop in leaving New-York Central Railroad to go to Trenton Falls or Richfield Springs, thus incurring a delay of from one to three hours. The house contains 150 rooms, with capacity for the accommodation of at least 200 guests. Included with its apartments are a number of sample rooms on the first floor for the special convenience of commercial travelers, most of whom stop at this house. It has recently been thoroughly remodeled and received all modern appliances, including marble floor and counters, steam heating, and a complete set of new furniture, making it the finest and most attractive appearance of any first-class hotel. This is a rare opportunity to secure a large, certain cash business. Terms easy; if wanted a reasonable amount can remain on bond and mortgage; possession at an early day if desired. For further particulars inquire of J. E. SOUTHWORTH, Executor, Atlantic National Bank, New-York, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., within one hour from town and orchard grounds, and gardens crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SHORE-FRONT RESIdence for sale or exchange; adjoining steamboat dock, 20 miles distance on the Sound; two-story house, out-buildings, stables, &c.; 32 acres with the beach in front; price only $10,000. Apply to THOMAS A. WILMURY, No. 56 East 126th-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-stock, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, cottages and furnished houses to let. Inquire of BLACK, WELLS & SMITH, 265 Broadway, N. Y., 1 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, TWO 10 minutes from the depot, a new cottage, pleasantly situated, and lot 50x140; price $3,800. Apply to W. M. CRANE, 261 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID B. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE John Bowman, at Westfield, N. J., 28 miles from station, containing 131 acres, with house and outbuildings; also, three acres, with carves, one horse, manure, and all farming utensils, household furniture, &c. Inquire on the premises on Monday, June 28, during the day, foot of Liberty-st., or 114 o'clock A. M., only 45 minutes by railroad, or of F. BOHDE, Executor, 204 Fulton-st., New-York, until Monday.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. HORNMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 206 Broadway, counts the-st., offers the most brown-stone front four-story house, No. 344 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $1,100.

Thirty-story brick house, No. 123 Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,200.

Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered, $50 per month, $35.

Store No. 46 Hudson-st., $450.

Rooms and bedrooms at No. 46 Hudson-st., from $8 to $15.

AT ASTORIA—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT residence; accessible by boat from Peck-slip, Sixth, and Hunters Point. The house commands a superb view of East River and Long Island Sound; the grounds are extensive and in fine state of cultivation, having planted five thousand heads of cabbage, about sixty acres of corn, &c. The place will be let either with or without the crops. SHARPE & HARDENBERGH, No. 38 Pine-st.

MANHATTAN HEIGHTS—TO RENT, a very elegant residence at Manhattan Heights, on 146th-st., commanding a very superb view of the Hudson River; a large house, with outbuildings, about 2 acres, thoroughly located on a knoll, shaded with large, old forest trees; plenty fruit and vegetable garden planted; extensive stables, coach-house and other outbuildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS, WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, NO. 224 WASHINGton-st., first-class neighborhood, a small brick house, in good order; all the improvements; ten minutes' walk from the ferry; low rent. Apply to G. W. SHERMAN, No. 120 Washington-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, ALL IMprovements, on Boulevard, 113th-av. and 141st-st.; rent $600; also three-story and basement house, No. 341 West 20th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 55 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, A THREE-STORY BASEment house; hot and cold water, with gas, both; with the adjoining lot; also, large second floor, with six rooms. Inquire at No. 670 3d-av., old No.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, ON the beach, two well furnished cottages, of 12 rooms each, with or without board; stabling and coach-house. Inquire at No. 60 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

BROADWAY, NO. 925—THE THIRD Door to let. Inquire on the premises of A. W. GABAUDAN, Druggist.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL FAMILY IN A first-class private house, a handsomely furnished room, with alcove attached, for a gentleman; location must be unexceptionable, and in vicinity of Broadway and 14th-st.; or arrangements might be made for board; undoubted references will be exchanged. Address Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn; to cost about $12,000; on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, box No. 119 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON'S GREAT SALE OF

RYE PROPERTY.

REMEMBER

THE SPECIAL TRAIN

LEAVES DEPOT PROMPTLY AT

10 O'CLOCK A. M.

TRANSPORTATION FREE.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE.
250
CHOICE RAHWAY LOTS,
CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
FREE EXCURSION
BY
SPECIAL TRAIN,
SPLENDID COLLATION
AND
PLENTY OF IT.

JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell, without
LIMIT OR RESERVATION,
By order of
J. U. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
on the premises, on
THE 40 ACRES,
100 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869,
250 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS
In the First Ward of the City of Rahway.

Should weather comment unfavorably, the sale will be positively held the next fair day.

The property is splendidly situated on Grand, Bond, Lafferty and Rutherford sts., Scott and Lincoln aves. The lots are on high ground, only a few moments' walk from the depot, and within a short distance of the Rahway River, which is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by 24 daily trains over the New-Jersey Railroad. It is one of the most delightful cities in New-Jersey; has no peer in New-York for greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests. Population 12,000; 12 churches. Excellent schools. Also thoroughly organized. All leading streets graded and main thoroughfares macadamized. Belgian pavement. This will be the FIRST EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF RAHWAY PROPERTY. The terms will be very liberal, two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., by New-Jersey Railroad, at 10 o'clock on the day of sale. Return free. Excursion tickets can be had of J. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE E. JAQUES, Esq., No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.

BY A. B. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale, by order of George A. Morgan, Esq., on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2½ P. M., on the premises: A desirable lime at Plainfield, N. J., situated on stage road, in two parcels, No. 1: dwelling in good order of 9 rooms, lot 100 feet front, with in front an two roads, in rear dwelling, containing 14 rooms; ice-house and other buildings. Also, 40 acres in good state of cultivation, fronting on two roads; large house, lot 100 feet front, 10 acres in rear. The above will be sold separate or together. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Special train will be provided if desired. Sale will take place on the next fair day. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ELIJAH BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE vs. SARAH ANN HAYNES et al.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a Judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McIlvaine, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate and being on the westerly side of the Boulevard, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of Property belonging to Thomas Thomas, and the estate of the late Robert Fuller, deceased, dated New-York, June, 1868, surveyed by D. Ewen, City Surveyor, and filed in the Office of the Register of New-York County, as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; southerly, by the lot number (31) on the said map; and westerly, by the Boulevard aforesaid, measuring in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-feet four eight inches, and in length on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, viz., by the Third-avenue; north, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and distant one hundred feet northerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet southerly therefrom; westerly, by Park, April 15, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 9th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

The above sale is further adjourned till the 30th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.

GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF LIVE VILLA SITES, CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., adjoining Kyle

ON PEMBERTON'S CENTRAL LANE AND FIELD AVE. AND ADJOINING STREETS.

Sixty-five minutes from Wall-st., N. Y.

These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam, and usually stiffer after a rain.

It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets regularly graded, and laid out by H. Graves, City Surveyor of New-York.

It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 A. M.

Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train.

For free tickets, maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st., or to D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.

DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION.

JOHNSON & MILLER

Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st., N. Y., are now prepared to issue free tickets over New-Jersey Railroad to all persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 250 RAHWAY CITY LOTS, to take place on

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.

Splendid lunch and plenty of it will be ready on the arrival of cars.

Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock, or 1 P. M. Tickets can be obtained of R. Jaques, Esq., No. 203 Broadway, and of F. Black, Esq., corner of Cedar and Temple sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg), L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be added to the credit of depositors as principal and will bear interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM CORNELL RICHARDS, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EASTRIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 5 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WEBSTER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, JUNE 16, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM S. RIKER, Secretary.

GREENPOINT SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS, for the month of July, on all sums of $5 to $600, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $600, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BUCK, WILLIAM REISSIG, Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 597 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be credited on and after MONDAY, July 5, and will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.
WADE R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 252 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, if left one month and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FRISBIE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 2 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 594 3d-av., corner 39th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK HAVING removed to the new building, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., is open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

THOS. TAPPEN, President.
R. MAPLESDEN, LEVI ADAMS, JOHN S. KENYON, Vice-Presidents.
Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Lafayette.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1.

Assets, $6,350,397 07.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CEATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, STEINWAY HALL, 82 EAST 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF INTEREST not over $5,000 will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

R. H. HULL, President.
J. R. KELLAND, Vice-President.
C. W. BENCKENDORF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT U. S. A PIECE!

144 Pieces decimal Stock and Clean by the use of half a pound of

EOING'S MAGIC FAMILY SOAP.

Wholesale agent, ALFRED P. PECK, No. 3 State-st. (Battery), New-York, and the Alfred P. Peck, Superintendent of Soap, Music Hall.

For sale in New-York by THURBER & CO., corner of Greenwich and Chambers sts., and McLAREN & RAYNOR, No. 324 Washington-st.

TWO DOUBLE-GLASS KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MONTANA.

The great and popular American Cordial. Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 121 Fulton-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUM LECTURE COMMITTEES, &C.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make lecture engagements with lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London Morning Star; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Susan J. Lanier, the Historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Gennigan, Prof. R. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Blavlen, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Eliot Norton, Rev. Joseph Cook, Rev. Thomas W. Hepworth, Professor Hadley, Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Plakenhorn, and many other eminent lecturers, as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; and westerly, by the Boulevard aforesaid, measuring in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-feet four eight inches, and in length on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, viz., by the Third-avenue; north, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and distant one hundred feet northerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet southerly therefrom; westerly, by Park, April 15, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 9th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

The above sale is further adjourned till the 30th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.

GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL PALLOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	112	112½	5-20 Coupon, 1865	112½	112¾
Coupon, 1881	112½	112¾	5-20 Coupon, 1867	112½	112¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¼	112	10-40 Regist'd	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, 1862	112	112½	10-40 Coupon	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, 1864	112½	112¾	Gold	137½	137¾
5-20 Coupon, 1865	112	112½	U. S. Cur. Fun.	106	106½
5-20 Coupon, 1867					
Jan. and July	112½	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE

MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. FREE OF TAX AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River via Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 180 miles, 60 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It is a valuable railroad connection, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 136 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	312,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
John E. Develin,	Charles H. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hedges,
Amos B. Roe,	Walter Barron,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts,	John D. Griffin,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Isaac Cozzens,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.

WASHINGTON FORT, Jr., Acting Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. 20-YEAR BONDS.

WARREN R. R. 1ST. MTGE. BONDS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

WM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 9 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 120 Broadway.

GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 2 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank.

D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
NO. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 71 Sewall-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for American addresses addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1869, at the

SHIPPING

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 30 | Malta, Thursday, July 15
Alepps, Thursday, July 1 | Scotia, Wednesday, July 21
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Parthia, Thursday, July 22
Africa, Wednesday, July 14 | Siberia, Wednesday, July 28
Cuba, Wednesday, July 21 | Olympus, Wednesday, July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$130 gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
Steerage.....$30 gold. Steerage, to Paris.....$40 gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$120 gold. Second Cabin.....$75 gold.
Steerage.....$30 gold. Steerage, to Paris.....$40 gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belgium, Germany, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEGARE...SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
Third passage to and from Europe, $65 currency.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most convenient route, avoid both transit by England or the railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, baggage being checked through to destination.

HENRY MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 26th June, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are sailing as follows:

EUROPA.....June 26 | IOWA.....July 10
INDIA.....July 3 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CALEDONIA.....July 10 | COLUMBIA.....July 31

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passage forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here to celebrate before by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA	3,150 tons	June 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO	3,020 tons	June 16, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA	2,800 tons	July 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,000 tons	July 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO	2,000 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	3,000 tons	Aug. 4, at 7 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP,

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 4

and monthly thereafter on the 30th.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Southampton, $30 Gold, Currency
To Antwerp, $35 Currency | To Paris.....$40 Currency

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 4 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$150	$140	$100	$50

Steamers at the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 15 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST DAYS, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1—ARIZONA; Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 23, and for GREAT REPUBLIC until 12 M. on SATURDAY, June 26.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. HAZARD, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ..... June 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. WEBB, July 2.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain ..... July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN ..... July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, (via Nassau) ..... July 15

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. ..... July 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE ..... July 28

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
Agent, W. L. BOWDEN, Agent, No. 14 Wall-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. JEFFERS, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORSE, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEHRSON, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA, SOUTH.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MISCONDIVA, Captain ..... ,
ON SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Having Arrived without Nightmares at Mobile, is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one cent a half per cent. Steamer Montgomery, Capt. Mallory, leaves for the Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior in lower rates than any other line.

Has excellent accommodations for passengers going to Florida on the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU: Information relative to obtaining passports, issued by J. H. HORTON, Passport Agent, 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of the line will leave Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CHEROKEE.....Saturday, June 26
MARIPOSA.....Saturday, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

T. J. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Captain ..... , will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage, $30.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, GRAVENEL & CO.; forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 12 Wall-st.

The splendid MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE

WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMODORE STRATTON, COMMODORE SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

AT 6 P. M.

DODSWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, Staterooms, berths, seeing and meal tickets will be published at office, and on board of steamer on passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT TO PROVIDENCE.

Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 8:20 A. M., ARRIVING in 8:20 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the best and all having a good night's rest in Boston each way.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMODORE LEWIS, COMMODORE MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 36 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. A. HULL,

Leave Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND,

Leave Jackson's Dock, foot of Jay-st., Pier No. 2 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, carrying at Albany connections with railroad trains West and North. Reaching Albany in time for the morning trains. Reaching Albany in time for the morning trains. Reaching Albany in time for the morning trains

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Addresses Before the Republican State Convention by Senator Sherman and Governor Hayes.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN presided over the Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, and, on assuming the chair, addressed the delegates as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of presiding over this Convention. Fortunately, our task is a very easy one, for the popular will has already performed the principal duty of a State Convention by designating some of the standard-bearers of the Republican Party of Ohio in this campaign. They have been tried, and found true; and you will, no doubt, give them the hitherto coveted of a public officer—a hearty and generous approval of their official conduct. As to our platform of principles, it is hardly necessary for the Republican Party to do more than to point to the wonderful history of the last four years, in the events of which have been moulded in a great measure by the great party to which we belong. We found all branches of the Government under the absolute dominion of an insolently of slaveholders with JEFFERSON DAVIS at the head of the Cabinet, Roger Taney in the Senate and violent man controlling everything in the House of Representatives. Every public measure depended upon whether it would tend to extend or strengthen slavery. To this purpose fraud and violence succeeded, and the Republic was invaded under the name and by the Democratic Party. It was the turning point in our history, and the issue was a government for free men or a government for slaves. The Republican Party sprang from the protesting elements of the old parties. Fourteen years ago the first Republican State Convention of Ohio was held in this city and proclaimed that all just Governments rested upon the consent of the governed. That slavery was exceptional—contrary to the genius of our institutions, and ought not to be extended—and that liberty and equality before the law was the birthright of every American citizen. There we took our stand, and in success and in defeat—in peace and in war, through a struggle that has excited the wonder of the world—there we stand to-day. Slavery and all its incidents are abolished—and the wonder now is that any man could ever have defended so atrocious a system. Our Republican Government, tested by the severest strains, now no longer regarded by any one as a mere confederacy of States, proudly takes its place among the most powerful nations of the world. We have yet only to inscribe upon the Constitution of the United States, and of Ohio, what now is the law in most of the States, that all men are equal before the law, and shall enjoy equal rights and privileges, unless they forfeit their equality by crime. I know that this Convention will not shrink from this issue. In our national affairs we can rely with unwavering confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President of the United States. He will do nothing but what he believes to be right, and the accuracy of his judgment has repeatedly stood the test of time. We can safely commit the Administration not only with the independence of freemen, but with the charity of friendly confidence. He will obey the law, and execute it in the spirit of liberty. No man doubts that he will maintain the honor of our country in all questions with foreign powers, just as he has done with a firmness and harmony that he will maintain unturnish the honor of his country by a strict compliance with all public engagements—by a faithful performance of every contract according to its letter and spirit. Under him our rapid physical development will go on. Immigration will be encouraged, new avenues of trade will be opened, and I trust the spirit of local jealousy and restriction will give way to a national spirit that will secure every American citizen protection and equality in every community in our broad land. In Ohio, at least, we have put down caste inheritance and caste by our Legislature to last us for a generation. Let us, then, gentlemen of the Convention, enter upon the discharge of our duty to-day, proud of the generous principles of the Republican Party, of the happy influence upon our recent history, and secure of their final triumph by the judgment of an intelligent people. I thank you, gentlemen, again for the honor of this position, and beg your indulgence in the discharge of its duties.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HAYES.

After his nomination for Governor General R. B. HAYES was informed of the fact by a Committee, and, returning with them at their invitation to the Convention, delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The honor conferred upon me by the Convention, and the very generous and hearty way in which it has been done, demand from me a most grateful and sincere acknowledgment. The approval of my efforts to discharge my official duty, implied in your tender of a renomination is exceedingly welcome to my feelings, and is accepted, I assure you, with the deepest gratitude. The circumstances of this occasion do not permit me to enter upon any extended discussion of the topics belonging to the canvass for which we are now preparing. I will, however, occupy a few minutes of your time in presenting considerations which it is my purpose to discuss before the people, with more ample details of facts and figures, during the progress of the contest.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

Twice since the organization of existing political parties the people of Ohio have trusted the law-making power of the State in the hands of the Democratic Party. They tried that experiment twelve years ago, and such were the results that ten years elapsed before they ventured upon a repetition of it. Two years ago, in a time of reaction that was general throughout the country, the Democratic Party, by a minority of the popular vote, having large advantages in the apportionment, obtained complete control of the Legislature in both of its branches. They came into power proclaiming that the past ought to be forgotten; that old issues and divisions should be laid aside; that new ideas and new measures should receive attention; and they were particularly emphatic and earnest in declaring that the enormous burdens of debt and taxation, under which the people were struggling, made retrenchment and economy the supreme duty of the hour.

DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCES.

These were their promises, and the manner in which they were kept is now before the people for their judgment. Disregarding the well-known and solemnly expressed will of Ohio they began the business of their first session by passing fruitless resolutions to rescind the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They placed on the statute book visible admixture bills to deprive citizens of the right of suffrage—a constitutional right long enjoyed and perfectly well settled by repeated decisions of the highest Court having jurisdiction of the question. They repealed a law allowing, after the usual residence, the disabled veterans of the Union army to vote in the township in which the National Soldiers' Home is situated, and enacted a law designed to deprive of the right a large number of young men engaged in acquiring an education at "any school, seminary, academy, college, university or other institution of learning." To prevent citizens who were deprived of their constitutional rights by these acts, from obtaining prompt relief in the Supreme Court, they passed a law prohibiting that Court from taking jurisdiction in its docket according to its own judgment of what was demanded by public justice in any case "except where the person seeking relief had been convicted of murder in the first degree, or of a crime, the punishment of which was confinement in the Penitentiary." I believe it is the general judgment of the people of Ohio that the passage of these measures, unconstitutional as some of them are, and of a nature as they all are, very humiliating, does not lessen the fact that citizens disfranchised by them do not commonly vote with the Democratic Party. The Republican Party condemns all such legislation and demands its repeal. On the important subject of suffrage General GRANT, in his Inaugural Message, expresses the convictions of the Republican Party. He says: "The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution." During the canvass which resulted in the election of the late Democratic Legislature the Republicans were charged with having used their party raised for the relief of soldiers' families, to pay the State debt, and this charge was repeated upon, notwithstanding a majority of the Democratic members had supported measure. The idea was everywhere held out that if the Democratic Party were successful this money would be restored to the relief fund and expended for the benefit of the soldiers. The failure to redeem this pledge is aggravated by the fact that the Legislature, by a strictly party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers, destitute orphans at Homes to be established without expense to the State, by the voluntary contributions of patriotic and charitable people.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

But of all the pledges upon which the Democratic Party obtained power in the last Legislature, the most important, and those in regard to which the just expectations of the people have been most signally disappointed, are their pledges in relation to financial affairs—to expenditures, to debt and to taxation. Upon this subject the people are compelled to feel a very deep interest. The flush times of the war have been followed by a financial reaction, and for the last three or four years the country has been on the verge of a financial crisis. The burdens of taxation bear heavily upon labor and upon capital. The Democratic Party, profuse alike of accusations against their adversaries, and of promises of retrenchment and reform, were clothed with power to deal with the heaviest part of these burdens, viz: with the expenditures, debts, assessments and taxes which are authorized by State legislation. The results of their two years of power are now before the people. They are contained in the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth volumes of the Laws of Ohio. Let any Republican diligently study these volumes and he will fully comprehend the meaning of Job when he said, "Oh! that mine adversary had written a book." No intelligent man can read carefully these volumes, and note the number and character of the laws imposing the expenses and liabilities of the State, and authorizing additional debt and additional taxation for county and village, for county and township purposes without having the conviction forced upon him that the gentlemen who enacted these laws held to the opinion that the way to increase wealth is to increase taxation, and that public debts are public blessings. When the last Legislature assembled, they found the revenue raised yearly in Ohio by taxation to pay the interest on the State and local debts and for State and local expenditures was $20,988,618 35. This is at the rate of about $1 for every vote cast in the State at the last election, and exceeds $7 for each inhabitant of the State. Of this large sum collected annually by direct taxation less than one-fifth, or $3,981,809 76, was for State purposes, and more than four-fifths, or $16,976,810 59, was for local purposes. The increase of taxation for State purposes during the last five years has been small, but many items of taxation for local purposes are increasing rapidly. The taxation, for example, in the thirty-three cities of the State has increased until, according to the report of the Auditor of the State, "in several the rates of levy exceed three per cent., and the average rate is all is but a little short of three per cent." In this condition of the financial affairs of the State, and in the embarrassed and depressed condition of the business of the country, the duty of the Legislature was plain. They were to see of no unnecessary additional burdens were imposed upon the people—that all wholesome restraints and limitations upon the power of local authorities to incur debts and levy taxes should be preserved and enforced, and especially that no increase of liabilities should be authorized except in case of pressing necessity. How we consider the Then gentlemen professed to be exceedingly strict in their observance of the requirements of the Constitution. Yet under provisions which contemplate one legislative session in two years they held two sessions in the same year, and three sessions in their term of two years. They were in session two hundred and sixty days—longer than was ever before known in Ohio, and at an expense of $250,224 16—more than double that of their Republican predecessors. They created between thirty and forty new offices, at a cost to the people for salaries, fees and expenses of at least $75,000 per annum. They added to the State liabilities for various purposes about $1,500,000. In order to avoid an increase of taxes levied for State purposes, they diminished the sum levied to pay the State debt, and increased the levy for other State purposes almost $600,000. The acts of the last Legislature in relation to local debts and local taxes are of the most extraordinary character. These acts relate to raising money for county purposes, for township purposes, for city and village purposes, and for special purposes. These taxes or debts are levied or incurred under the direction of county commissioners, township trustees, or of city or village councils, who derive their authority exclusively from State legislation. The State Legislature has therefore the control of the whole matter. Hear the general statement which I wish to make, and which I believe is warranted by the facts, is that the late Democratic Legislature authorized greater local pecuniary burdens to be imposed upon the people of Ohio, without their consent, than was ever before authorized by any General Assembly, either in peace or war, since the organization of our State Government. Sixty or seventy different acts were passed authorizing debts to be contracted, amounting in the aggregate to more than $25,000,000. A large part of them bear eight per cent. interest, and a very small part bear less than seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. And they passed seventy or eighty acts by which additional taxes were authorized to the amount of over $10,000,000. Now it is to be hoped, as to a considerable part of the local debts and local taxes authorized by the late Democratic Legislature, that the people will not be burdened with them. It is to be hoped that County Commissioners, City Councils, and other local boards, will show greater moderation and economy in the exercise of their dangerous and oppressive powers under the laws than was exhibited in their enactment. But in any event, nothing is more certain than that the people of Ohio have great reason to apprehend that the evil consequences of these laws will be felt in their swollen tax bills for many years. It is probable that many of the acts to which I have alluded, creating additional offices, incurring State liabilities and authorizing local debts and taxes were required by sound policy. But a candid investigation will show that the larger part of these enormous burdens of expenditure, debt and taxation could and ought to have been avoided.

REFORMS IMPERATIVE.

The last Legislature afforded examples of many of the worst evils to which legislative bodies are liable—long sessions, excessive legislation, unnecessary expenditures, and the habit of authorizing local debts and local taxes. These evils "have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished." Let there be reform as to all of them. Especially let the people of all parties insist that the parent evil—long legislative sessions—shall be corrected altogether. Let the bad precedent of long sessions, set by the last Legislature, be condemned, and the practice of short sessions established. With the average rate of taxation in the cities and large towns of the State—nearly three per cent.—legitimate business and industry cannot continue to thrive if the rate of taxation is allowed to increase. With the rates of interest for public debts, ranging from seven and three-tenths per cent. to eight per cent. the reckless increase of such debts must stop, or will seriously affect the prosperity of the State. These are subjects which deserve, and which, I trust, will receive the ablest Democratic attention of the people in the pending canvass. It is said that one of the ablest Democratic members of the last Legislature declared at its close that "enough had been done to keep the Democratic Party out of power in Ohio for twenty years." Let the Republican Press and Republican speakers see to it that the history of the acts of that body be spread fully before the people, and I entertain no doubt that the declaration will be substantially made good.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

It is probable that the discussions of the present canvass will turn more upon State legislation than upon any other subject. Never before in any year since 1861. Neither Senators nor Representatives in Congress are to be chosen. But it is an important State election, and will be regarded as having a bearing on national politics. The Republican Party of Ohio heartily approve of the principles of General GRANT'S inaugural message, and are gratified by the manner in which he is dealing with the leading questions of the first three months of his Administration. Under President JOHNSON, Secretary MCCULLOCH locked the keys of gold in vaults in order to maintain a wretched rivalry with the gold gamblers of New-York City. The nation was defrauded of its just dues, and the national debt increased from Nov. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1868, $22,620,193 81. General GRANT began his financial policy by revoking his predecessor's pardons of revenue robbers, by ordering down expenses in all directions; and Secretary BOUTWELL discloses of surplus gold in the purchase of interest-bearing bonds to the amount of two millions a week, and in his first quarter reduces the national debt more than twenty millions of dollars. The new Democratic Journals, Albany and Troy, denounced the Journals, Albany and Troy, denounced the Journals, Albany and Troy, denounced the